For Meaning of this Number, see Page iii. of Cover.

JOHN BULL

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The world is a bundle of hay;
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull

—BYRON.

Edited by
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

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JOHN BULL.

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THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

[*The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.*]

Well, we have had the Budget, or, as it is called, the Budget Statement—delivered with confidence and praiseworthy conciseness by an elated Chancellor, who sees nothing remarkable in the fact that whilst our Annual Expenditure is ever rising, he is obliged to trust to an estimated and wholly imaginary Income to meet it, and who actually goes the length of appropriating his visionary surplus. 'Twas ever so with political Chancellors. It is called High Finance. Oh, for a Business Budget!

But this Budget serves its purpose—of keeping the old Party system going a little while longer. We shall "discuss" it, on Resolutions, on First and Second Readings, and in Committee, and ultimately on Third Reading; and, in the end, it will become the Finance Act of the year. In the meantime, the docile citizen will Pay, Pay, Pay—whilst the docile politician will Play, Play, Play. Then will come the Constitutional Crisis once more; and then—you know the rest!

As regards the Conference, we were not far wrong—were we?—when, a few weeks ago, we said the policy was to keep it going till Parliament could, with decency, be prorogued, and to let the result, whatever it be, become known during the recess. The only alteration is that, in order to keep the Irish quiet, the Government have decided upon a *nominal* Autumn Session—so that the Budget may be hung up for the moment and peace and tranquillity continue to prevail.

There are Messrs. Healy and O'Brien to be reckoned with, however. There is no compromise with *them*. They regard the Whisky Tax as an outrage upon Ireland, whilst Mr. Lloyd George looks upon its repeal as "a crime against the State." We shall not get to the Committee stage, however, till November, and it is impossible to get to close quarters before then. The House of Commons will thus remain for months to come a Chamber of Sleep.

And in November? Wait—*till next week*—and see!

The Prime Minister does *not* think that it would tend to economy and efficiency in our Public Departments if a small Committee of the House of Commons, composed of members with special business experience, were appointed, with power to visit the various offices and report to the House from time to time as to their cost and management. Meanwhile, the Budget provides for an increase of two and a half millions for the Civil Service.

Here is a rather remarkable illustration of the apathy which overhangs the political world. It has been usual on the mornings of Budget days for a great rush of members to storm the House immediately the doors open—at 8 o'clock—for the purpose of securing seats. On Thursday morning last week when, in accordance with our custom, we dropped in at that hour, our only companion was Mr. Tommy Bowles — and his dog, sagacious creature that he is, showed for once a strong disinclination to enter the precincts.

We have again secured a "First Reading" of our Dormant Bank Balances and Unclaimed Securities Bill—this time by the general consent of a crowded House, which listened with the most courteous interest to the story we had to tell. We shall now make a strong effort to induce the Government to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the whole subject. It would be nothing short of a scandal to allow it to rest where it is. Mr. Lloyd George need have no fear of displeasing the bankers. British Treasury Bills and Exchequer Bonds will always be marketable.

Any ideas for *Mrs. Bull*? What an interest the announcement of her forthcoming appearance has already created in the Trade! We verily believe she will run *John* very close. Expect her immediately after the holidays.

In future, Brighton Town Councillors are to be restricted to ten-minute speeches. That is ten minutes too long for one or two of them. In any case, we know from Parliamentary experience that even a Ten Minutes' Rule may be abused.

There is, or was until recently, a watch and clock maker in Tilehurst, Berks, who evidently finds trade awfully dull. On an advertisement board outside his private residence he posted this notice: "Will all creditors kindly bring their bills, as I am clearing out of this place shortly, or they can hop for their brass. Any I have got to come I should be glad of, as I'm thirsty. Customers whose stuff I have, please call for the same and bring the brass, or leave address so that pawn tickets can be forwarded. The last man I trusted promised to pay or go to Hades. He must have gone." At his next place of sojourning we trust our watch-making friend will have a better time of it.

Put upon his oath, a juvenile angler appearing in the Court of the notorious Hayward's Heath magistrates has been asked what would happen to him if he did not tell the truth. At a guess, we should say he will become a prominent member of the nearest angling association.

The directors of the Wolverhampton and Dudley Brewery Company, who control about 200 houses in the Black Country, are giving a large number of their managers notice to leave. A few days before the expiry of notice, one of the staff waits upon the manager, and informs him that owing to the heavy expenses and the new assessments, the company have had no other alternative but to give him notice, but if he cares to accept a reduction of his salary the notice will be withdrawn. In many cases the company demand a reduction of from 10s. to 15s. a week, and rather than be turned adrift the managers take what they are offered. On the other hand, those who do not accept these terms are cleared out, and new men take their places. A week or so ago two transfers were made by the Stourbridge magistrates, when it appeared that the new comers had accepted wages of 12s. 6d. and 15s. a week respectively. We are informed that the two houses in question are "fair sized" places in respectable neighbourhoods. If the shareholders of the company can get their licensed houses satisfactorily managed on this basis they will be fortunate. But are not they putting their property to grave risks?

If, as is rumoured, the London Dock police are to be discharged and replaced by Metropolitan police it will undoubtedly be a hard case. The dock police are for the most part Army and Navy reservists. Most of them have held their situations for many years, and from the point of efficiency, it is at least doubtful whether, having regard to their experience in this particular class of work, the Metropolitan constable will be a change for the better. Not unnaturally, the dock police have regarded their situations in the nature of a permanency, and though by their own contributions to a superannuation fund they have made some provision for themselves, they feel that in the event of their services being no longer required, the Government should do something for them in the way of re-employment. We understand about 500 men would be affected.

"Notice is hereby given," says a warning posted near the pond at Parliament Hill, "that this ice is now in a dangerous condition, and that any person going or attempting to go thereon while this notice is posted up is liable under the bye-laws to a penalty of £5." The local Council is hereby informed that this is July and it is most unkind on their part to give us the shivers in this way.

Having regard to the long list of legal arrears in the King's Bench Division, the continued absence of the judges from the Courts on Saturdays is in the mind of the Man in the Street a scandal. To his idea it means a lock-out of litigants. The practice of not turning up on Saturday mornings began with one or two judges; one by one the others have adopted it, and now there is practically no business done on Saturdays at all. As a County Court judge pointed out in *The Times* last week, only one King's Bench judge was sitting on the previous Saturday, and he only to hear two summary issues. As their lordships get the "trade union" rate of pay, why can't they work the trade union hours, or make way for others of their profession who can and will? This is quite consistent with allowing the day off to those judges who desire to read up the evidence in criminal appeals coming before them on Monday.

An extraordinary example of modern competitive newspaper methods is reported to us from Batley Carr, near Dewsbury, in Yorkshire. So that there may be no suspicion of a garble of facts, we set out a letter sent by the local agent of the *Yorkshire Post* to Mr. John Lord, a Batley Carr newsagent. "Sir," it runs, "I am instructed by the *Yorkshire Evening Post* to inform you that I am not to supply you with *Evening Posts* after Saturday, unless you discontinue your agency for the *Evening News*. Kindly let me have an answer to this as to what you intend doing, not later than first post Thursday, and oblige, yours respectfully, H. E. Lord." This is really a disgraceful method of obtaining sales for a newspaper, and we should have thought the directors of the *Yorkshire Post*, who are a body of rich, influential, and honourable gentlemen, would be ashamed of giving it countenance. Can't they live and let live?

A "regular subscriber" in Bulawayo sends us a copy of the local *Chronicle*, which contains an account of the guilty pleas at the High Court Criminal Sessions under Mr. Justice Watermeyer. For instance, we read that one, Bwanale, pleaded guilty to stealing another native's belongings, and got twelve months. For breaking into a white man's house, Muwapi was ordered twelve cuts of the cane and eighteen months imprisonment. Ndzungu, Mangaba and Mbubemso, who had killed a woman by beating her about the head and body with sticks and knobkerries, received eighteen months and twelve months' hard labour respectively; while for slaying one, Mafusi, Mofalaso and Hlosa have to do six months' hard labour. We take it that the prison fare is excellent all the time.

Lord and Lady Wimborne have undoubtedly been lavish in their generosity to Poole for many years, and this probably accounts for the prayerful solicitation of one of the ministers present the other day at the opening of a Baptist Mission Hall, the land for which Lady Wimborne and his lordship have given. In his prayer the rev. gentleman invoked the Almighty to reward Lady Wimborne for all her generous thoughts towards the poor, and to all those who did the Divine will, and especially "in this time of anxiety" (the middle of the East Dorset by-election) to fill up her cup of blessing (her ladyship's son was the Liberal candidate), and for her recent trials to give her the compensation of the heavenly "Well done." Evidently the sphere of canvassing is being widely extended. It now reaches from earth to heaven. And. withal, has proved successful.

Wigan magistrates have sent a man to gaol for fourteen days for calling at a policeman's house and asking for a drink of water. We wonder what he would have got if he had asked for a glass of beer!

We notice that Christian soldiers are still marching on to war in Liverpool; but we suggest that a little more peace would be of advantage to the city. The other day the Roman Catholic Bishop was followed, jooted, and stoned in his carriage by a mob of several hundreds of people, for no other reason, apparently, than that he had been laying the foundation-stone of a new Catholic chapel. The Protestant Bishop need not, therefore, be surprised if he is similarly treated on his next ceremonial appearance in the midst. Is Liverpool trying to rival Belfast as it was in the palmy days of the late Colonel Saunderson?

Above all other English judges, Mr. Justice Grantham seems to be master of the faculty known as putting one's foot into it. When a man is indicted for murder, and the jury while finding him guilty recommend him to mercy, they clearly mean that although according to their oaths they are bound to find him guilty, the circumstances are such that he ought not to be hanged. That happened in the case of an ex-convict indicted at Durham Assizes for shooting the husband of an old sweetheart who had promised to be true to him and wait for him till he came out of prison; but in sentencing the man to death, Mr. Justice Grantham made the gratuitous, and to our mind brutal, remark that he would forward the recommendation of the jury to the proper quarter, but that so far as he was concerned, the man need have little hope of the recommendation being carried into effect. We trust the Home Secretary will disregard anything his lordship may say on the matter and act upon the jury's recommendation, which is informally a part of their verdict. They are more entitled to have their views considered in such a matter than the judge, for they are unanimously twelve, and he is only unanimously one. If juries are to have their recommendations to mercy set aside through the judge bringing influence to bear on the Home Secretary, they will probably refuse to convict in murder cases at all, failing an alteration of the law making murder a matter of first, second, and third degrees, which they themselves have the right to determine.

No reasonable person believes that the Protestant succession to the Crown is in any danger by the one-clause Bill the Government have introduced into the House amending the accession declaration of the British Sovereign. We are now living in the twentieth, not in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. One after the other, the religious tests are going, and at the beginning of a new reign it is in accord with general opinion that Parliament should take the opportunity, not only of freeing the Sovereign from an "intolerable burden," but of relieving Catholics from the sense of intolerable insult and outrage.

Apropos "the gold mountain" discovered in British Columbia, it is amusing to note that the manager of the Grand Trunk Railway is named Salter.

Judging by the programme of their 71st annual show at Liverpool, the Royal Agricultural Society of England appear to be as aristocratic as they are royal, and their contempt for democracy is well illustrated by the following announcement:—

> Workmen's Refreshments: Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea Room and Bar—East side of Yard, behind Pigs.

Assuming that the rudeness was not intentional, we suggest this topographical information might have been more fortunately worded.

The following announcement is distinctly refreshing: "Thursday next—No Meeting. The Public invited." Appropriately enough, this was issued from the Wesleyan Church in Colney Hatch Lane.

The Suffragettes are apparently tired of their long period of mistressly inactivity, and have determined to exclaim, with ex-Roosevelt, "you will get from me nothing but silence, and precious little of that." It appears that the Six Brothers Luck, the music-hall performers, have been trying to extract a little fun out of the antics of the sisterhood. So the Women's Political Freedom League issued a purple leaflet PROTESTING against the wickedness of "ridiculing SUFFRAGETTES and WOMEN"—a strange distinction which almost suggests that suffragettes are unsexed. They announce that they intend to follow the performers from town to town "until they cease their disgraceful performance with the Lady who acts as a Suffragette." What a fine advertisement! What luck for the Brothers Luck. Here's luck to both sides!

Here is a strange consequence of the living-in system:—

> The last one down in a morning has to go to the master's room for the keys of the shop (which is not liked by the men). One morning some got up at 5.30 a.m. running down the stairs with their jackets and waistcoats under their arms to get in front of their colleagues so that they should avoid fetching the keys. When one of the maids came down about 6.45 she found one of the early risers asleep on the bench, and one asleep in the chair, and the elderly gentleman who preferred to stay in bed till 7 o'clock had to fetch the keys, being the last one down.

Talk of white slavery!

We think that chemists should be compelled to keep open at stated hours on Sundays, at least during those which they announce outside their shops. No doubt many of our readers can give us experiences of a hot walk on a Sunday afternoon with a raging toothache or other painful ailment to relieve, only to find closed doors and untruthful notice boards. We had such an experience with a chemist in Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, the other day.

Apropos our paragraph about Runcorn and the absence of adequate railway facilities, revelations come our way. A Bullite who would not live in Runcorn unless it were the last possible place of human habitation on this earth, informs us that the town is chiefly noted for its football, its odours, its self-righteousness and its smugness. "I think you will find," says he, "that when the railway was made between Chester and Runcorn, the Nonconformist Conscience was so perturbed lest the Sabbath should be desecrated that it held meetings, and petitioned, and prayed against the Bill to such an extent that the London and North-Western Railway Company said 'Right O! We'll respect your wishes,' and notwithstanding hints, petitions, and devout supplications, it has carefully respected 'em ever since." All that said, however, why should a railway company visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation?

"Why in Scotland is the musical part of public worship called 'the Praise'?" asks the *Christian World*. After our one solitary experience of Scottish kirk harmony we asked ourself the self-same question. Still, what's in a name? That which we call a nose by any other name would sing no sweeter.

In a recent issue we stated that we had our eye upon Mr. Brady, resident Belfast magistrate, who had sentenced a poor devil (who had a blind daughter) to three months' imprisonment for stealing some empty jam jars. Mr. Brady now writes us in a gleeful tone, informing us that "the Lords Justices, after full consideration of all the circumstances of the case," have decided not to interfere with the sentence. That, thinks Mr. Brady, settles it. To our mind, it makes it worse.

"Smokie," of Aberdeen, informs us, with a poignant note of exclamation, that it is "strictly prohibited to indulge in a quiet rubber of whist in any Post Office in the Kingdom." In business hours, we assume he means—in which case we shall studiously refrain from rising in our might to protest. When you come to think of it, one doesn't want to be kept waiting for a penny postage stamp while the Post Office girl is considering whether she will trump the ace—or revoke.

A British patriot, named Lowenfeld, has discovered a panacea for income-tax sufferers. It seems as easy as eating figs or rolling off a barrel. All you have to do is to invest all your money abroad and collect the dividends there. Sir Edward Carson has given counsel's opinion that such procedure is quite legal. But we pointed out in the House two years ago that the plan is widely adopted.

After perusing the following, we begin to understand why so many people failed to see the comet:—

> At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the comet was readily found in the telescope at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday, and at 8.50 p.m. was easily visible to the naked eye. (An unscientific observer picked it up at 9.5 p.m.)

The Donegal Guardians had recently to appoint a clerk to the Board at £60 a year, "the position carrying with it the clerkship of the Rural District Council at £40 a year and the post of sanitary officer at £18 15s. a year." There were several candidates, one of them being Mr. George Dunnion, the nephew of the vice-chairman, Mr. Michael Dunnion. Mr. George Dunnion had been previously put through an examination with the other candidates by Mr. John Coffey, an Inspector of the Local Government Board. "In the very important subject of orthography," said the Inspector in his report to the Guardians, "George Dunnion acquitted himself so very badly as to cause me considerable anxiety regarding the wisdom of so far countenancing his candidature as to allow his name to be voted on by the Guardians." However, it was voted on, and—came out on top with 19 votes, 10 above that of the next candidate. Then it was that Mr. Michael Dunnion, the vice-chairman, rose and "returned thanks from the bottom of his heart to the Board for electing his nephew." It was all very pathetic.

At last Mr. Plowden has said something funny. A piper was haled before him for being drunk, and the following colloquy occurred:—

> Constable: He could not walk straight.
>
> Mr. Plowden: They never do when they play the bagpipes. It's a reel. (Laughter.)

Really funny!

It really does look as though Colonel W. D. Steel, of the 3rd Battalion Monmouthshire Territorials, behaved rather badly to Mr. Marsh, the Mayor of Abergavenny, on the occasion of the King Edward Memorial Service. The Mayor had invited the A Company of the battalion, through the Captain in local command, to accompany him and the Corporation to the parish church, and the Captain accepted. Knowing all this, the Colonel nevertheless ignored what had been settled, and without a previous word of warning till almost the last moment, took the Company with the King's colours to Holy Trinity, a much smaller edifice, and therefore from a public point of view much less suitable for a service of such a character. Strange to say, Colonel Steel has not yet given a satisfactory explanation, or even an explanation at all, of this lamentable discourtesy to the Chief Magistrate of Abergavenny. The Mayor stigmatises it as a premeditated insult to himself, and certainly that is what it will appear to most people.

"Before flying can be relatively safe and useful aeroplanes will have to be fitted with two motors, so that the machine need not fall to earth, and cause the death of the pilot and passengers, in case of one motor ceasing to work." Thus speaks the *Avion*, of Paris. We would go further, and suggest balloon attachment to keep the thing up in case of both motors going on strike, and, as a further precaution, the stretching of strong netting over the country at a suitable distance from the ground, not only to receive the falling victims of a useless craze, but to protect the heads of persons walking below, who have sense enough to stick to *terra firma*.

It is time, or it ought to be time, that we men shouldered our share of the responsibility for illegitimate children. Mr. Cecil Chapman has suggested one way. He has submitted to the Divorce Commissioners the suggestion that all natural children should be registered, as in marriage, in the name of the father instead of in the name of the mother, on paternity being proved and the usual legal order being made. We are told that the purpose, and we know the common consequence, of marriage is motherhood and fatherhood. Why, then, should an unmarried father escape the responsibilities and duties of fatherhood by putting them on the mother of his child? Why should he marry at all if in the strength of his passion or his lust he can overcome the weakness of a pure, confiding woman and leave her—in her ruin, her shame, her helplessness, and her despairing—to tread the hard paths of the world with a child that is his as well as hers, aye, more his than hers in the circumstances in which the wrong is usually done? Fatherhood and motherhood in such cases *is* marriage, and Nature knows none other. All beyond that is ceremony and social contract. It is not in the power of law to compel its permanency, but it is in the power of law to compel the father to accept his liability, to face his obligation, and to realise his wrong-doing. This done, we shall have to lament fewer ruined daughters and fewer illegitimate children adrift in a world often cruel and seldom kind to its forsaken, desolate, and unprotected; and we shall impose on men a greater self-reverence and self-control and a higher respect for women's honour.

Mr. Meek, an Eastbourne bath-chairman, has written a book. Whether this gentleman is the meek who shall inherit the earth we are not in a position to say; but from what we are told by friends who have perused his pages, the author is not as meek by nature as he is by name. We understand that the work is painfully pessimistic in tone; but there may, of course, be a deep design in this. It is a well-established medical fact that depressing literature has an injurious effect upon health. Perhaps invalids are scarce in Eastbourne, and bath-chair traction is suffering a slump in consequence.

It is obvious that the reduction of individual classes would necessitate the employment of a larger number of teachers, and, possibly, the building of more schools, but the Board of Education and County Councils alike funk the money question, though they know well that the longer it is put off the more pressing it will become, and that, meanwhile, men and women are being lured into a profession without prospects, and children are being turned out of schools almost as uneducated as when they went in. And why, with so many highly trained and experienced men in the elementary schools, does the Board of Education appoint as inspectors University men who, in most cases, have no practical knowledge of elementary school work at all? Do they really believe that the art of government consists in putting round pegs into square holes? Anyhow, the art of business *in* government the country will learn by-and-by.

We desire to direct the attention of our right hon. friend, Sir Thomas Whittaker, M.P., to the large number of complaints which have reached us as to the rates of pay of the employees of the Temperance Billiard Halls, Ltd., Is it the fact that some of the managers receive the princely salary of 25s., working from 11 in the morning till after midnight, and is it also the fact that the Munchester halls were opened at 2 o'clock on the day of the late King's funeral, remaining open until the usual closing time?

Some confusion seems to have arisen about the King's clemency to prisoners, and one of our gaol-correspondents writes to air the grievance. The remission was announced as follows: To those who have 28 days to serve, 7 days. To those who have 12 months to serve, 30 days. This sounds perfectly clear, but our friend says: "My sentence of 2 years expires on July 5th, 1911, so I clearly have 12 months to serve. But the remission rules already in existence entitle me, by continued good behaviour and industry, to be released on March 7th, 1911, and would make me not having 12 months to serve, and therefore only entitled to 7 days. Now I submit the sentence is the substantive matter. The remission is not an entity that can be dealt with, as it has no real existence until it is earned. It is purely problematical, and may or may not exist. There is a well-established principle that in dealing with a proposition which may include a problematical subject, the problematical subject shall not be considered as having been taken into account unless it is expressly stated it is the intention so to do." We must see what Mr. Churchill has to say on the matter. Meanwhile, we are certainly educating our prisoners.

THE WEEK'S "CHESTNUT":—

"What," asked the parsimonious host, "do you think of this sherry?" The guest, who was a master of Parliamentary style, having raised the glass to his lips, replied, "Not bad—*but it tastes as though it had been drunk before.*"

THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE HAS ITS EYE ON—

THE CORRUPT GUARDIAN.

"John Bull's" Biscuits.

NOTICE.—No biscuits for mistakes made by newspapers in connection with the late King Edward.

WANTED ADVTS.—No biscuits for employers requiring "live" or "hand-sewn" men—the first adjective is a colloquialism, and the second a trade term. Nor do we give any to the respectable women who want washing, or to anyone suffering from "tears in his voice," or to compositors who confuse "deceased" with "accused."

EMPTY HOUSES, ETC.—Biscuits are also refused in respect of empty houses containing furniture, empty nests "disclosing" eggs, etc., etc.

For saying that it is "very wrong for people to comment on a case whilst sub-judice."

MR. HERBERT NEILD,
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "A man named John Jack, WHOSE PRESENT ADDRESS IS AT PRESENT UNKNOWN, *died in the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, yesterday,"*

THE GLASGOW HERALD
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "Prisoner, after promising NOT TO TAKE HIS LIFE AGAIN, *was discharged,"*

THE CARDIFF WESTERN MAIL
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For the following advertisement in "The Nottingham Evening Post": "Young man requires situation as Groom-Coachman or Gardener; over six years last situation; age 29; single, MARRIED IF PREFERRED,"

W. BROWN, DORKING, NORFOLK,
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For announcing "a large company supplying TEA *with* SICKNESS AND OTHER BENEFITS,"

AN ADVERTISER IN *THE YORKSHIRE EVENING POST*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "Mrs. Beatly POSSESSES *many valuable jewels,* SOME OF WHICH WERE STOLEN FROM HER *by thieves a year or two ago,"*

HOME CHAT
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For the following: "Tailoring—Wanted a BOY FOR PRESSING A SMART ERRAND GIRL, *and a few improvers,"*

AN ADVERTISER IN *THE CORK EVENING ECHO*
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For advertising a boot polish "as supplied to BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND OTHER HOTELS,"

THE ADELPHI POLISH CO.
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For reporting that "Five runs later W. Tyldesley was out leg-before-wicket, AND SOON AFTERWARDS *was caught in the slips,"*

THE STAR
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "The disturbed atmospherical conditions caused deafening peals of thunder, FOLLOWED BY *ominous flashes of lightning,"*

THE LIVERPOOL ECHO
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

For stating that "down the centre the OFFICERS *not at work were tethered to pegs* CONTENTEDLY BROWSING AT THE HEAPS OF HAY,"

THE GRIMSBY DAILY NEWS
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

"For alluding to "a WINDOW *no bigger than a* SQUARE DARK HOLE,"

C. N. AND A. M. WILLIAMSON, SERIAL WRITERS,
TAKE THE BISCUIT.

For the following advertisement: "Wanted, end of July, for Darlington Parsonage, good GROOM-GARDENER (*Flower*) *and* HANDY-MAN, *some glass.* MARRIED COUPLE, *no children, preferred,"*

REV. W. E. COX, LYNTON RECTORY, R.S.O.,
TAKES THE BISCUIT.

THE SHIRKING OF FATHERHOOD.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE GREAT PROBLEM.

In our issue of June 14th we published an article by Margaret Macgregor on the "Shirking of Motherhood"—in which she placed the blame for the present unsatisfactory condition of the birth-rate and the physical deterioration of the young almost exclusively upon the married women of the present day. Below we give the views of various readers—prefacing them with a letter from "A Lover of Children," in which the writer gives the other side of the question and throws the blame upon the men:—

> You have an article in this week's paper entitled "The Shirking of Motherhood," I should like to see one entitled "*The Shirking of Fatherhood*," and only wish I was clever enough to write one, but I'm not.
>
> I certainly believe that a good many men are the cause, in a number of cases, of these childless marriages. Take my own case.
>
> Two-and-a-half years ago I married the man I loved after one year's engagement publicly and three years between ourselves. He lived abroad during that time, with the exception of six months, which perhaps was the cause of my not knowing him better before I was silly enough to marry him. After we had been married a week, he told me that he would never let me have any children, as he wasn't going to be bothered with "brats" (his very words), and that if there was any sign of one I was to take steps to kill it before it was born, and he even produced some medicine for that purpose in case of any accident. After two weeks I found out that he drank to excess, and that all his spare cash went in drink, racing, and smoking. He was perfectly aware that I was a great lover of children, and that my great ambition was to become a mother, and yet he married me knowing his views on the subject, thereby blighting my whole life, for I can only wait for death to release me from this terrible bond, as our wretched laws in England make it impossible for release unless I or he commits some crime. People are led nowadays to crime, driven to it to get release, and when better laws are made there will be better men and women. I was a shorthand typist before I married, and owing to the rows there were when I wanted a few pence to spend on myself, and as we were only living (for a time) in two furnished rooms, I turned out again to work.
>
> Here is the case of a man who can afford children, but won't, and I am sure there are plenty of other women in the same case as myself, married to a man who only has one purpose with his wife, after which she can go to the devil for all he cares, and any woman would serve his purpose as well.
>
> If Margaret Macgregor is on your staff, perhaps you will let her see this letter, for she is wrong in putting all the blame on women. I grant there are some like she states, but they are in the minority, and I do not think those shrieking Suffragist women are worthy to be called women. If they started a campaign against the men who refused to allow their wives to have a child they would be doing some good.
>
> Men and women are equal; man shines in the business world and woman in the home, and there should be no fighting about it. Man does not give much chance for woman to lean on him in these days.
>
> When the wretched racing, etc., men can see that they should spend time at home if they marry instead of returning week in and week out at 12 o'clock at night, they will not have to complain of women rising against them, and there will be more healthy children in the world. Half these mothers have such a lot of worry with their husbands when they are carrying their child that it is not to be wondered at when the child turns out to be deformed in some way or other. I do not hold with having children unless you can feed and clothe them respectably, and I think that when a reform is brought about amongst the men, England will not have to complain of a fall in the birth-rate.

"I should say that Margaret Macgregor is a single woman," says an Eastbourne reader, "and consequently does not know her subject. The putting everything upon the shoulders of the woman is very absurd. She does not mention the word 'Father' in the whole of her two-column talk. Who is responsible for the children born into this world—the father or the mother? The mother has most certainly not the paramount influence in the matter. There is not a married woman but desires to become a mother; but becoming a mother is one thing, feeding and clothing a large family is quite another.

The Revolt Against Fatherhood.

"And here it is where the Revolt against Fatherhood comes in. The man who thinks, reads and feels, knows that if his offspring are to be turned out into the world and become something of which he may be proud, he must limit his family to the means he has at command. There is no Motherhood question here. It is the man, and for him to do this means self-control and determination. He does it, and both he and his wife are better clothed and their children breathe a different atmosphere to those of the unthinking, callous and ignorant parents who say, 'God sends the babies.'"

"Englishman" is a porter in a public building, 36 years old, with four children ranging in age from 13 to 6 years. He lives out and has for some years been endeavouring to improve his position, but unsuccessfully, owing to his family. He has tried the L.C.C. and other large institutions, but employers do not want "encumbrances"—as will be readily seen by looking at the advertisements. "God Almighty's greatest gift to man is an *encumbrance!*" He concludes, "I can use a rifle and bayonet. If ever this country is invaded, give me hold of one and I will stand over my wife and *encumbrance* and fight. But no more, for I have nothing else to lose but my life, and from what I can see of it that don't count in the eyes of those that have got something else to lose."

Imperfect Manhood.

"A. F." denounces women who ruin their health and that of their husbands in their efforts to avoid the natural results of matrimony. Says she, "No man, worthy of the name, is happy, if married and childless; it seems imperfect manhood, and it is. Some say, 'I don't mind one or two, but I'll take care I have no more.' What a shallow, foolish being! The sixth or seventh child is often the great comfort of the mother's old age, which, had she been what the 'shirkers' call 'sensible,' would be desolate."

"Both Sides of the Question" thinks the Shirking of Fatherhood should also be dealt with. "This evil is so far spread that its influence even reaches those men about to marry, and it is a common thing for those about to take a wife to speak of their intention to avoid fatherhood."

From Liverpool comes the statement that a good deal of the present day "shirking of motherhood" amongst the more cultured section of women is largely caused by their intense desire to appear as the intellectual equals of men in almost every walk of life. "This, no doubt, apart from its economic aspect, is the natural reaction with the sex after ages of more or less subjection. To gain mere intellectual equality or supremacy has got to be a sort of fetish with her. Thus motherhood has taken second, or, sad to say, in many cases no place at all, in her mind." He, however, thinks the pendulum will swing back in the future to the old-fashioned view of the supremacy of motherhood.

(To be continued.)

A WEST RIDING BENCH SCANDAL.

PLAIN WORDS TO THE SKYRACK CLERK.

Recently we had occasion to say a word to Mr. Maude, Chairman of the West Riding County Magistrates, Skyrack Division, and now we have to address him on what is perhaps a more serious matter. The Clerk to the West Riding County Magistrates, Skyrack Division, is Mr. Greenwood Teale, whose firm is known as Greenwood Teale and Co., solicitors, of 36, Trinity Street, Leeds. Mr. Greenwood Teale has been clerk to this Bench of magistrates for some eighteen years, having succeeded his father in the position. It is with Mr. Greenwood Teale, as husband and father, that we are now concerned. As husband and father, we need hardly say, we should have no right to comment upon that conduct, if it were not that it has become a public scandal.

In 1890, Mr. Greenwood Teale was married to the lady who is now his wife, and the issue of the marriage was two children—a girl now 17 years of age, and a boy of 14. Their married life was not a happy one, and finally the lady alleged adultery coupled with cruelty, and he, in answer, counter-charged adultery with a gentleman named Dawson.

Mrs Greenwood Teale was moved to proceedings by a keen sense of wrong. Not only had she, as she alleged in Court, suffered from the infidelity of her husband, and actual cruelty, but he had stripped her of her property. At the time of her marriage she was a lady of considerable means. Her father wished to settle everything upon her, but she, persuaded by Mr. Greenwood Teale, insisted that so far as half the property was concerned, she should have the right of appointment. The consequence was that only the half of her property under settlement could not be interfered with. The other half, some £10,000 in all, was at her own disposal, and from time to time her husband induced her to draw upon it, with the result that it melted away.

At the trial, which took place before Sir John Bigham, on the 20th and 21st July last year, Mr. Greenwood Teale's Counsel was able to submit a document which made it impossible for Mrs. Teale to prove adultery, but that she was warranted in taking the action she did, is sufficiently proved by the following extract from Sir John Bigham's summing up:—

> In my opinion he (Mr. Greenwood Teale) conducted himself in such a way as to lead any ordinary person to suppose that he was committing adultery. I should not dream of giving him, if I could withhold them, any costs in respect of the wife's proceedings against him on that issue. I have never heard of better grounds than the lady had for suspecting her husband.

As to the counter-charge of adultery, the jury had no difficulty in finding that there was nothing in it, and it was dismissed with costs against Mr. Greenwood Teale.

Here we have the fact that Mrs. Greenwood Teale, having instituted proceedings for adultery against her husband upon grounds which, in the opinion of the President of the Divorce Court, were apparently warranted, was met with a counter-charge of adultery without, in the opinion of Judge and jury, evidence to support it. The costs given against Mr. Greenwood Teale remain unpaid to the present day. In addition to these costs, and smaller judgments, Mrs. Greenwood Teale holds against her husband, or rather his firm of Greenwood Teale and Co., a judgment for £5,400 cash lent, not one penny of which has been paid.

Mr. Greenwood Teale, as Clerk to the West Riding County Magistrates, Skyrack Division, has a salary of £600 per annum. He is also agent to Mr. Fitzroy for collection of rents in Leeds, and last year he declared his income for Income Tax purposes at £996. And yet for nearly a year Mr. Greenwood Teale has not paid a penny towards the support of his wife and children. That lady has pawned everything she possessed which could be pawned—furniture has gone, jewellery has gone, everything has gone—and if it were not that her father has helped her, there would be nothing but the workhouse before her.

Now, we put it to Mr. Maude and to his brother magistrates of the West Riding County Bench, Skyrack Division, whether they think that it is right and proper that a man like Mr. Greenwood Teale should be in the position of clerk to their Bench, influencing day by day, if not actually pronouncing, judgment upon all sorts and conditions of people who come before the Bench for offences great and small. We say that it is nothing short of a scandal that this man should be permitted to enjoy this income of close upon a thousand a year, whilst his wife and his children are not receiving a penny piece from him for their maintenance and support.

SALVATION ARMY ITEMS.

(Not likely to be found in "The War Cry.")

STEAMING A CAT TO DEATH—ELOPING WITH AN "ANGEL IN BLUE"—AN OPPRESSIVE AGREEMENT.

STEAMING A CAT TO DEATH.

When the "Army" took over the premises in Great Peter Street, a black-and-white kitten strolled in. The kitten naturally grew up—it was of the male sex. Now, when the "Army" moved from Millbank to Great Peter Street it took with it an old favourite black tabby cat, presumably a "converted" cat, for it had always behaved in an exemplary manner. For a time its good conduct continued. Then one day it suddenly altered. Remonstrance was of no avail. Gradually the old black tabby was seen to be sliding from the path of rectitude. This would never do, and as black-and-white refused to be converted, he was sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out at 5 p.m. on May 16th.

Lieutenant Adams, we are told, gave a man named William Morris the order to place the cat in the baking oven. This oven is used for the purposes of fumigating wearing apparel infested with vermin; a pressure of steam passing through the clothes. The oven is about 5 feet high by 2½ feet wide, and into it the cat was placed. Then the steam was turned on.

We are informed—and on sworn evidence—that the cries of the poor animal were piteous; that it continued to jump round the steam oven for over five minutes, and then its cries ceased. Its execution had been carried out. Steamed to death! Perhaps the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will look into the matter.

ELOPING WITH AN "ANGEL IN BLUE."

Now we come to another matter in connection with the Salvation Army. Officers of the "Army" are often referred to as "Angels in Blue." Why, we don't know; but there it is. Well, one of these "Angels," Brigadier Moulton, late of the Burn Street Shelter, Edgware Road, has eloped with another's officer's wife, leaving his own wife and daughter behind. Perhaps he thought that exchange would be no robbery, but then it takes two to make a bargain—and in this case four.

However, this is only a question of morals, not cruelty. Such being the case we cannot call upon any Society to investigate and prosecute. But has the "Army" anything to say about it, and how many more cases of this kind occur?

THE ARMY AGREEMENTS.

Some men who have been working at the Salvation Army Depot at Whitechapel, or, to give it its full name, the City Colony Labour Bureau, have sent us a copy of the agreement they had to sign, and it is one of the most remarkable documents of the kind we have ever seen.

The man who is applying for work declares that "being unable to find work elsewhere, and being homeless, friendless and destitute," he agrees to work only for his subsistence and shelter, and is ready to agree that "everything allowed me beyond this will be so allowed by the kindness of the Governor." After undertaking to drink nothing stronger than water, and to submit to instant dismissal if found in any premises where drink is sold, the man agrees that "any payment of any kind beyond food and lodgings, and any grants to assist in the purchase of clothes or otherwise, will be given entirely at the discretion of the Governor."

The agreement stipulates, as we have said, for food and shelter, but unless a man is a first-class workman he is not to receive what the Salvation Army call first-class food. Let us quote the exact words—"In case the officer finds my work not worthy first-class food and shelter tickets I agree to his granting me such class tickets as he may consider just and advisable"!

On entering the Bureau the man binds himself to give up the clothes he is wearing. If they are so bad that they are no longer wearable, then the Bureau will supply him, "on loan," with the necessary fresh clothes, with the distinct understanding that "should I on leaving the Colony take these clothes with me without written authority for my so doing, I render myself liable to be charged with embezzlement."

The final clause binds the man to accept "instant dismissal" if the foreman is dissatisfied with his conduct, and to "forfeit any reward" which may have been promised him for "industrial work."

"WITH FRONT UNDAUNTED."

AN EPISODE IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

By Irene Miller.

He was one of the "Moquards," was Pierre Hervieu, and one of the pluckiest and most reckless amid all that band of dare-devils.

For the most part the sense of comradeship of the "black sheep" of the world, as well as that which comes from defying death and enduring privation in common, united this little troop. But inevitably there were rivalries, and Colonel Moquard's men never posed as saints. Yet He who reads men's hearts knows that there were not many amidst that wild band who would have played the trick that Jules Dupont wrought upon Pierre Hervieu.

There was jealousy at the root of the quarrel. Pierre boldest amid the bold, insanely daring in the fray, had done deeds that had moved Jules to envy. Then there had been some wrathful dispute over dice and wine—the Colonel had favoured Pierre above Jules—who knows what the upset was really about? Yet it had sprung up, and it flamed fiercely; each hated as though the other had been a Prussian. But in the depths of their hearts they stayed loyal, and in a week or less would have been good comrades once more.

The "Moquards" had been camped in one village for six days—a long while that. Quite time enough, at all events, for Jules to have sworn eternal devotion to the woman who kept the inn. Aye—and long enough to have won the desired return.

So the woman of the Inn and Jules, wise in their generation, met, smiled, adored, all in six days. For the time he filled the whole range of her vision.

The very next day the troop expected to set forth upon an engagement with some Prussians who had ventured near. And the demon of martial jealousy spoke in the heart of Jules, prompting him, if so it could be contrived, to hold Pierre back from this affray; had *ce miserable* not, for the time being, won more than enough glory?

But Jules' feelings for the woman at the Inn were untouched by jealousy, and she was only doing his will in what followed. It was to be but the love of a single night between herself and Pierre; but what mattered that when on the very next day some bullet forged on purpose for his breast or brain might find its billet? So Pierre, reckless and laughing as ever, blessed his good luck and his bright eyes, and gave the vigil of the battle to a woman and drink.

And when, at the dawning of day, the Colonel marshalled his band, there was one who did not appear—one usually so ready to the fore. Pierre Hervieu was lying blind drunk between dirty sheets at the village Inn.

So Pierre, found guilty of deserting his post before the enemy—was sentenced to be shot!

Then he called to the commanding officer.

"Colonel, I have something to say."

Removing his helmet, the Colonel drew near.

"You know, *mon officier*, I am no coward—that I never shrank from the sight of the enemy, or in any way hid too carefully from death. I do not mind dying now, but I cannot endure dishonour. I have two last requests to make; in memory of many times of peril safely passed, I beg of you to grant them. Let me be the one to give the word of command to my comrades who are to shoot, and never let my poor old mother in Brittany know how I died. Tell her I met my end fearlessly in battle."

The Colonel bent his head.

"It shall be as you request, *mon brave*."

Pierre gave just one sweeping glance around the blue heavens—was he perchance wondering where that storm-tossed soul of his was bound? Then turning his eyes on his troubled comrades who stood there so reluctantly, musket in hand, he smiled a final farewell as he gave in his clear ringing voice the fatal command:—

"Un, deux, trois—tirez!"

A second later his body sagged sideways over the tightly-knotted crimson belt. Pierre Hervieu would kiss or drink or fight no more.

And to the old woman away in Brittany went the letter.

"Your son died a brave death, undaunted to the last. He faced without a tremor the muskets that were to end his days. His regiment felt proud of him."

It was signed by the young Colonel and by every man of the firing-party.

"THE MAGISTRATE AND A DOG."

MR. BAGGALLAY EXPLAINS.

Apropos our recent paragraph in which we commented upon the fine of 25s. and 2s. costs, or 14 days' imprisonment, inflicted by Mr. Baggallay—despite the fact that the defendant (a poverty-stricken man) had managed to scrape together the money for the licence immediately the L.C.C. official called upon him and asked why it had not been taken out—that learned magistrate writes as follows:—

> The man pleaded guilty to a summons for keeping a dog without a licence and admitted that he had been convicted of a similar offence in September last year and fined 1s. and 2s costs—a fact which apparently your correspondent omitted to mention to you.
>
> For a first offence the magistrate has unlimited power to reduce the maximum penalty of £5, but for a subsequent offence the law requires that the fine shall *not be reduced to less than* 25s., and I reduced it to that amount.
>
> The fact that a person takes out a licence after detection is usually taken into consideration in fixing the penalty.
>
> The man's want of candour about the previous case makes one doubt the truth of his story about the daughter's dying request, a story, by the way, which he forgot to tell me.

Mr. Baggallay was, therefore, only acting as the law upon the subject directs. What a pity the man did not apply to Our Dumb Friends' League—one of the objects of which is to assist such cases!

"DRIVEN MAD BY CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

AN EXPLANATION.

With reference to the article that appeared in our issue of June 25th, under this title, Mr. Frederick Dixon writes to us from the Christian Science Committees on Publication, to say that the writer of the article was misinformed as to the facts, and he asks us to publish his version of the matter. Mr. Dixon's explanation covers more than six pages of typewritten letter-paper, and it is impossible for us to do more than give its substance. It is that the woman in question never was inside a Christian Science Church in her life, but had two sisters who committed suicide whilst insane, and she herself went insane immediately after a miscarriage. The husband was apparently always somewhat queer, and appears to have succumbed through the mental strain endured when the wife went mad. He is not a Christian Scientist, and has never done more than attend the services.

THE HARDY CASE.

We are glad to think that our comments upon this case have gone home, and to see that the brute Hardy—who, it will be remembered, inflicted upon his 2½ years'-old son over a hundred bruises, in addition to which the baby's right arm had been so broken that it was bent to half a right-angle—has been sentenced to 15 months' hard labour. He has also been deprived of his pension from the Army, and has lost his situation. The publication of the details of the case aroused a storm of indignation and, judging from some of the letters we received, it is fortunate for Hardy that he will be behind strong walls until popular feeling has died down. Several John Bull readers offered to adopt the poor mite, but the N.S.P.C.C. have him in their care.

THE RAMSGATE ADULTERATION CASE.

We are delighted to learn that the appeal of Messrs. Fells and Son against the conviction and fine of £25 and costs for selling as "lard" a substance consisting of cocoa-nut-oil, has been successful, and we accordingly have pleasure in "taking back" all that we said upon the occasion of the original conviction.

AN IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.

BETWEEN MR. CADBURY AND CAPTAIN COE.

By Radcliffe Martin.

SCENE: The *Star* Office.
PRESENT: Mr. Cadbury and Captain Coe.

CAPTAIN COE: "You look a bit *chippy* this morning, Guv'nor. It'd buck you up if we split a bottle of the best."

MR. CADBURY: "I am depressed and saddened, Captain. When I consider the immorality of the world—the growth of militarism and slavery, the spread of the loathsome idea that other manufacturers, besides myself, should have Protection—I feel that the power of evil is growing daily. Still, your idea is a good one." (*Takes up speaking-tube.*) "Two large Bournevilles, please." (*The depression extends to Captain Coe.*)

CAPTAIN COE (*taking up cocoa and striving to seem hilarious*): "Well, here's luck. This is grateful and comforting, isn't it? Beg pardon—that's the other stable."

MR. CADBURY: "It cheers, but not inebriates."

CAPTAIN COE: "You may bet your boots it don't inebriate, Guv'nor."

MR. CADBURY: "Pardon me, I cannot allow you even to allude to the possibility of my making a wager. I fear, Captain, that your military associations have somewhat demoralised you. But I wished to discuss the policy of the paper."

CAPTAIN COE: "All the winners and all the scandals, Guv'nor. That'll do the public to rights."

MR. CADBURY: "I quite agree with you about the scandals. The immorality of the upper classes—revoltingly conservative and chauvinistic as they are—must be exposed with an unsparing hand. But 'all the winners'! Doesn't that allude to horse-racing?"

CAPTAIN COE: "They will have 'em. Mind, Guv'nor, it's either good old Coe and Radicalism or 'Larry Lynx" and Protection."

MR. CADBURY: "Still, to tip the winners—doesn't that incite to gambling?"

CAPTAIN COE: "But I don't give 'em. Can't you see that makes all the difference?"

MR. CADBURY: "It does. I can imagine nothing more discouraging to the perverted folk who interest themselves in horse-racing, when they should be absorbed in the work of the Aborigines Protection Society."

CAPTAIN COE: "Ah, good old Aborigine—we shan't see a stayer like him again in a hurry."

MR. CADBURY: "I do not follow you."

CAPTAIN COE: "That shows your good sense, Guv'nor."

MR. CADBURY: "But in the course of your vaticinations—that is the word, I believe—do not you occasionally predict the winning horse?"

CAPTAIN COE: "Oh, they do come off sometimes. Then we bust the bookies, don't you see?"

MR. CADBURY (*brightening*): "You mean that when your predictions are successful you ruin those sordid sharks who prey on the community."

CAPTAIN COE: "That's the very ticket."

MR. CADBURY: "Then if your tips are unsuccessful you discourage the gamblers, and if they are successful you ruin the bookmakers?"

CAPTAIN COE: "That's the blooming moral of it."

MR. CADBURY: "Then I think it highly desirable that the feature should be continued. But I should introduce into it elevating prize competitions."

CAPTAIN COE: "I'm on to that. Offering two jimmy-o-goblins this week for the two best lists of jockeys worth following."

MR. CADBURY: "Er, yes—but I should vary the competitions a little. Now a prize for an essay on 'The Moral Aspects of the Industrial Garden City Movement.'"

CAPTAIN COE: "Righto. As you say, it'd be a change. But, Guv'nor, now we're talking this over, don't you think it'd be a ripping wheeze to cut some of that moral and slavery tosh out of the *Daily News* and give 'em a real bright bang up-to-date sporting column?"

MR. CADBURY: "Sir, do you dare to suggest to me that I should deliberately demoralise the public? Leave my presence—but, er—one minute—you say 'tipping' horses either discourages gambling or ruins the uniquitous bookmakers?"

CAPTAIN COE: "You've got it, Guv'nor. Try it."

MR. CADBURY: "I'll certainly think it over."

"THE ROYAL FLEET RESERVE."

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

It will be remembered that we prefaced the recent article under this heading as follows: "We have received a remarkable story affecting the administration of the Royal Fleet Reserve. It comes to us from one of the Royal Fleet Reserve, Plymouth."

We repeat that the story is a remarkable one. So remarkable, in fact, that considerable correspondence passed before we decided to publish it. Up to the present, the authorities have offered no explanation—nor have they demanded the name of our informant. He is quite willing that we should disclose it, if necessary, and considering that he will go up for training again before the end of July, and is liable to be tried by Court Martial for divulging service matter, it seems to us that his statement is at least worthy of notice.

Of course it's a remarkable story. So also was the Report of the Royal Commission on the South African War! If, however, we accuse the authorities of apathy in the matter, we certainly cannot extend it to the lower deck.

We have received hundreds of letters of protest from all over the United Kingdom, and we may safely predict that if our correspondent were to be tried by a Court Martial composed of the lower deck of the Royal Fleet Reserve, his fate would be a swing from the yardarm.

Now, let us consider some of the rejoinders,. and a most significant fact is that not one comes from a reservist who trains at Plymouth, the depôt complained of.

Sorting out the different training depôts, we will take Portsmouth first. Anything but a "soft time" is given the men here. Ample evidence is forthcoming that they are fully instructed in gun-drill and everything that is necessary for the senior service. It is admitted that a collection is made for the instructor at the end of the course.

Now, let us take Chatham. At least a hundred men testify to the thoroughness of gun-drill, and our correspondent is advised to ask for a change from Plymouth to Chatham, where he will get more drill of all kinds than he bargained for.

All our evidence goes to show that the men of the Portsmouth and Chatham depôts are men of good physique, and get, if anything, more than a fair week's drill.

But what about Plymouth? Our correspondent has levied a grave charge, and no one will be better pleased than ourselves if it can be proved to be untrue.

What have the authorities to say?

DAVID No. 2

DELIVERS THE FIRST STONE IN PARLIAMENT.

UNIVERSITIES.

By Jim Crow.

[*Mr. James Crow is our Licensed Crank. A brilliant exponent of unconventional ideas—invariably distorted and lacking in perspective; cynical and epigrammatic in expression—he is a journalistic cat amongst the pigeons. We accept no responsibility for his opinions—or his life.*]

I.—CAMBRIDGE.

I was agreeably impressed and surprised by Cambridge. According to my Oxford friends, it is a tawdry, modern, second-rate sort of place, without venerable buildings, natural beauties, culture, or academical distinction. As a matter of fact, the reality is quite charming, especially in the merry month of June.

An Awful Approach.

Somehow or other it reminded me vaguely of Venice. As in the case of the Queen of the Adriatic, you arrive there unconsciously. After puffing through expressionless plains, you pass a few nondescript houses of the suburban physiognomy and find a truly East Anglian station. Can I say more—or less? You enter a prehistoric hansom, which resembles a yellow cat trying to squat on its haunches. Tawdry trams lumber amid the architecture of Jerry. You might as well be in Oklahoma or the new gold camps of British Columbia. There must be some horrid mistake. This cannot be the famous seat of learning, the *alma mater* of prophets, priests and kings.

Cameos of the Cam.

Then, just as you are beginning to wonder about the next train back to London, you are suddenly entranced, bewildered, carried off your mental balance by glorious and majestic visions. As in Venice, there are gleaming palaces and cloistered squares and winding waterways. The romance of the gondolas may not be transmitted to the punts of flannelled youths, but the wash of trippers' steamers is absent from the willowed verdure of these college backs—the tender green fledging the river's lip on which we lean. As in Venice, too, we espy fanciful, unexpected carvings in blind alleys or behind gateways; there are actually more churches than public-houses; mediævalism runs riot.

Crow in College.

I entered a college and played at being an undergraduate. My luggage was trundled across cloistered squares in a sort of go-cart by a menial known as gyp (from the Greek γύψ, a vulture). I climbed a narrow stair and took possession of the tiniest suite of rooms in the world. The pictures on the walls displayed more versatility than taste: Arundel lithographs of angels and descents from the Cross, signed photographs and caricatures of pedagogues, groups of callow youths in fearful and wonderful blazers—a motley medley interspersed with pipe-racks, plush ornaments and cases of books illustrating crude culture. Really, the upper class student can give few points to the intelligent mechanic as an exponent of learning's civilising influence. But the atmosphere of youth was inspiring. I wanted to break rules or heads or windows, and light bonfires.

Bed and Bath.

Behind the "keeping-room" or study was a cupboard, which did duty for a bedroom, just large enough to contain a chest of drawers, a pallet-bed, myself, and some pegs for coats of many colours. But the view from the windows was sublime, and I felt it was quite appropriate that these young gentlemen should pursue their studies in an atmosphere of comparative austerity. How much more useful for them to pore over the differential calculus with damp cloths round their brows, rather than gamble and drive tandems and talk politics as undergraduates did in my unregenerate days. One circumstance, however, surprised me. On the morrow I was aroused by a venerable beldam, intituled "bed-maker," and I enquired after my bath. She informed me that, alas! there were as yet no bath-rooms in college, and that it was indeed only quite recently that water had been laid on to the various floors. She could, however, find me a hip-bath, but it would take some time to fill, as the owner of my rooms "didn't often take a bath," and water-cans were accordingly scarce.

Undergraduates: Untidy and Urbane.

It was no longer the time of full term, and few undergraduates remained at Cambridge. Those I saw impressed me by their extreme youth and the untidiness of their raiment. But they were surprisingly polite, even to an old fogey like myself. The shops also were above the average, a circumstance not usually credited to an University, whose denizens are thought to be fair game for cormorant tradesmen. Another year I will go up to Cambridge when everybody is there, and give you my further impressions. I only hope I shall not see so many black students as I did the other day.

II.—OXFORD.

The other University is more like an University, less like Elysian fields. The two main streets are narrow and musty. There is an atmosphere of constraint, like that of an asylum or penitentiary. The college buildings cannot spread and display themselves: you must take most of their magnificence on trust. Moreover, Oxford is not so spick and span as Cambridge. It would seem as though she had never recovered from the impoverishment of the Civil Wars, wherein less loyal Cambridge waxed fat and kicked. Nor do you escape easily from the Oxford manner, which, as I have already explained, is no manner at all.

An Ancient Atmosphere.

This brings me to the important enquiry: How far are Universities worthy of encouragement? Like the gipsy in one of Disraeli's novels, I am inclined to think there is much to be said on both sides. Oxford does not inculcate politeness, nor does Cambridge apparently enforce the morning tub. Nine-tenths of the undergraduates take small thought of book-learning, and all of them risk being fashioned in a monotonous mould. The dons are rarely men of the world or ingenious exponents of practical knowledge. Yet the University atmosphere is not without benign aspects. In these days of hustle and fuss, it is well that young men should pause on the threshold of their careers and draw a few deep breaths from the middle ages. Monasteries no longer form part of the national life, but monastic influences linger luxuriously at Oxford and Cambridge.

Cathartics of Character.

The three years of pupilage at an University are a gorgeous period of luxurious ease, when the first breath of liberty inspires a man with self-reliance, or paves his path of adversity. For good or ill, it twists the character. Either he learns to govern himself and others, or else he sows a crop of debts which will take years to uproot, or learns lessons of indolence and self-indulgence which paralyse his whole career. If I had a son, I would not send him to Oxford or Cambridge. He should devote his susceptible years to travel or to trade.

THE POLITE LETTER-WRITER.

MORE PLAIN TRUTHS ABOUT OURSELVES.

Here is another of those communications which do us so much good. This one is from a Mr. C. R. Benson, who gives his address as 24, Mill Street, Kingston-on-Thames:—

> After having read your scurrilous paper a few times, more out of morbid curiosity than anything, I have come to the timely conclusion that you and your foul mouthpiece, John Bull, are a grave danger to decent life. I am not one of your "killjoys" nor yet a "bible-puncher," but, Sir, I am a Scotchman, and as a consequence am shrewd enough to see through your vile schemes from beginning to end. Your idea, Sir, is to imbue the public mind with your political views, with which, I might add, there is not one Member of the House agreeing, with a view of getting pushed into office à la John Burns. Bottomley, we have been had once, and by a cleverer man—I won't say a cleverer rogue—and we mean not to be done again. Pull yourself together man!

Our dear brother is quite correct in thinking that we want to "imbue the public mind with our political views"; but as to "getting pushed into office à la John Burns," we always thought he pushed himself there. But Benson knows best. Here's to him!

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?

See Page iii. of Cover.

DR. COLLIE WOBBLES.

A WORD WITH THE HOME OFFICE MEDICAL REFEREE.

In our issue of June 25th we dealt with a case of a servant of the London County Council named John Barrett. Briefly the case was as follows:—Barrett was a driver of a tramcar. In December, 1908, he was driving an electric car from Highgate to Holloway, when it suddenly got beyond control. The man had presence of mind to bring the car to a standstill within six inches of another car, which he did at great personal risk. The car was full of passengers. The shock affected Barrett's nerves and compelled him to remain in bed for some weeks. He was still very ill when he was visited by the Council's medical adviser, and told that he was well enough to work, and he was to go on duty if he was to remain in the Council's employ. He protested, and told the doctor he was unequal to performing his duty. However, fearing to lose his employment, he returned to work, the consequence being that another serious accident happened, and Barrett was injured. The Council decided that he had been negligent, and dismissed him.

So much for the case. Now for the doctor.

Holding the Scales.

We did not allow the grass to grow under our feet after the publication of the above case. We have no doubt our revelations will be most interesting to the leaders of the Labour movement in this country, and quite possibly they will not be altogether to the liking of the directors of certain companies. The medical officer is Dr. R. J. Collie, M.D., J.P. The following are some of the posts he holds. He is Medical Examiner to the London County Council and Medical Examiner to the Metropolitan Water Board. He is one of the expert Medical Examiners for the Shipping Federation, the Sun Insurance Co., Ltd., the United London and Scottish Insurance Co., Ltd., and other companies. He is also Medical Referee to the Home Office, appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and his duty as such is to hold the scales fairly between employers and workmen. It is of the utmost importance that the scales should be held fairly and impartially, because there is no appeal from the Medical Referee.

Dr. Collie as Author.

Now, Dr. Collie in addition to holding the positions already named, is an author. Authors should be particularly careful as to what they write. We propose to give two or three quotations from some of the works of Dr. Collie, and then we shall ask the Home Secretary if it is not time that he sought a new Medical Referee.

The first work of Dr. Collie's before us is "Medical Evidence and the Laws Relating to Compensation for Injury." It is most instructive. He says: "The first duty of a medical man when called upon to examine in a claim for compensation is to assure himself on the question of *imposture*." The italics are Dr. Collie's. "Unfortunately for men in the witness-box they cannot always act upon the advice of the worthy Scotch judge, who said, 'Always give your judgment, but not your reason. Your judgment may be all right and your reason all wrong.'" "A well-known teacher on medico-legal work used to say, 'Gentlemen, never tell lies, never tell lies. Gentlemen, never tell lies in the witness-box; no, never tell lies in the witness-box; but, gentlemen, if you ever do tell a lie in the witness-box, stick to it.'" Dr. Collie's comment on the above is as follows:—"This, of course, was one of our great teacher's many jokes, but it has beneath it a suggestion of the utmost importance when considering one's conduct in the witness-box." Dr. Collie continues:—"It occasionally happens that a medical witness is too frank."

The next of Dr. Collie's effusions before us is "The First Line of Defence in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906." This is a report of a lecture delivered before the Life Assurance Medical Officers' Association, which is a body composed of medical officers who are retained for the purpose of examining for insurance companies. Now as we understand the duties of a medical referee, they are, in a sense, the same as those of a judge, and his attitude should be that of a judge, quite impartial. We, therefore, are at a loss to understand how it comes about that Dr. Collie should find himself explaining by lecture to these medical officers, whose interests are hostile to those of workmen, the "first line of defence" under the Workmen's Compensation Act. One extract from this lecture is as follows:—"Until the law is altered, cases will be decided as they now are to the moral degradation of the working classes." This is the alteration Dr. Collie would have—that instead of the County Court judges having jurisdiction to deal with these cases as they do at the present time, he, and he alone, should have that jurisdiction. Secton 15 of the Act states the matter may be referred to a medical referee "on application being made to the Court by both parties." Dr. Collie suggests that the words "either party" should be substituted for "both parties," which, of course, means considerably more work for the medical referee—and less compensation for the workman.

Malingering.

Quite recently a case was tried before His Honour Judge Tindal Atkinson, where a charwoman sued a company for 12s. 6d. a week under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Two years previous to her bringing this action she was wringing out a flannel in which a needle was stuck. This entered the woman's right hand. At the request of the insurance company she underwent an operation, but this proved unsuccessful. The needle was still in the same position as it was two years ago, and since the accident she asserted that she had been unable to do any work. Dr. Collie was called by the respondents, and stated that it was his opinion that the woman was able to work, and, consciously or unconsciously, she imagined she had pain in her hand when she really had not. Verdict, of course, for the employers. There is no denying that the needle was in the hand, and likely to remain there, and as ordinary plain business people, we should say that the woman who had the needle there should know better than Dr. Collie whether she had pain or not. In another action of Entwistle *v.* The London County Council, Dr. Collie's evidence went to show that the applicant was a malingerer. He was warmly cross-examined, and His Honour Judge Smyly, in giving judgment in favour of Entwistle, stated that he could not accept the evidence as to malingering.

Perhaps now that we have called attention to what we consider the arbitrary manner in which Dr. Collie handles workmen, we shall have more evidence on this point submitted to us. In the meantime, we suggest to Dr. Collie that it is undesirable that he should continue to act as medical expert for insurance companies, public bodies, and other employers of labour, whilst he occupies his position as Medical Referee.

What say the Labour Members?

BIRTHDAYS OF THE WEEK.

"JOHN BULL'S" GREETINGS.

July 6th.—Mr. Reginald McKenna.

First Lord of Britain's Naval power
(Though why, 'tis hard to say!),
Rejoice in this your little hour—
It soon must pass away.
But though the Trident from you fall,
May long years come and go
Ere Death, the Lord High Admiral,
Signals, your watch below.

July 8th.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

Still "many returns" we wish you,
Though you have left the fray;
Both friends and foemen miss you
In the great fight to-day.
To you we do a lot owe,
Which we shall not forget:
"Sound Business" was your motto—
And we'll have that Business yet!

"CHURCH OFFERTORIES."

In our issue of June 4th we directed attention to the Offertories of St. John's Church, Upper Holloway, pointing out the difference between the collections for the "Sick and Poor" and those for "Church" purposes. We have since had a visit from the Vicar of St. John's, and he has satisfied us that the figures to which we directed attention do not represent the full sums collected in the course of the year for the benefit of the Sick and Poor, and which, in fact amount to between £200 and £300.

MORE LUNACY SCANDALS.

A LAD WHO "MUST HAVE BEEN MAD."

We have received the following letter, which seems to us to deserve Mr. Churchill's careful attention. It appears to be perfectly hopeless to get any answer from the Home Office upon these vital questions of the detention of persons in lunatic asylums other than the stereotyped reply that the matter will receive attention :—

> There are others besides Mr. Walter who will thank you for taking up the cause of the supposed insane shut up in Broadmoor. Friends of mine have a relation who was sent to Broadmoor more than six years ago for committing an assault. A true bill was brought against him at the Old Bailey, and on account of his youth (a lad of seventeen years) he was sent to Broadmoor.
>
> Dr. Scott said to his parents "That as no reason could be found for the crime, it must be considered an insane act, although the lad is perfectly sane now." This was said whilst the lad was at Brixton. He has been constantly visited, and writes regularly to his friends; has always been employed, and has never shown any signs of a mental breakdown. His relatives have approached the Home Office repeatedly, and have always received the same stereotyped answer from the Under-Secretary. Everybody who sends up gets the same answer and always from the Under-Secretary, to whom all letters must be addressed. If the case is brought before Parliament I think one of the questions to be asked should be, why a lad of seventeen years, who committed the crime of matricide, should be released after two years and six months, and other lads who have done less, should be kept in confinement?
>
> Is it a case of a law for the rich and the poor, or a case of influence? It is surprising to me how the lads have kept their sanity, when one thinks of the monotony of the life they lead, and I say that their punishment far exceeds their crime.

THE CASE OF MR. A. B. WALTER.

With reference to the article that appeared in a recent issue upon the detention of Mr. Alfred Bransby Walter—a young man of 25, who was never other than perfectly sane—at the Broadmoor Asylum, we have since seen the correspondence that passed with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, upon the subject of Mr. Walter's release. In May, 1908, his friends wrote to Mr. Gladstone, then Secretary of State, asking that he might be released forthwith, and if that could not be granted, that permission might be given for independent examination of the patient. The reply is from Mr. E. Blackwell on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, and is dated June 1st, 1908 :—

> I am directed to express to you his (Mr. Gladstone's) regret that in view of all the circumstances of the case he does not feel justified in authorising this patient's discharge from the asylum.
>
> Mr. Gladstone is unable to accede to your request to have the patient examined by a mental specialist.

In reply to this, Mrs. Walter's solicitors wrote :—

> Might we beg you to let us know some of the circumstances which have influenced you in refusing to authorise the discharge?
>
> Your refusal to allow the patient to be examined by a mental specialist will be of great regret to Mr. Walter's family, and we beg of you to reconsider your decision.

To this very reasonable request the following curt reply was received from Mr. Blackwell, under date June 8th :—

> In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst., *re* the case of Alfred Bransby Walter, an inmate of Broadmoor Asylum, I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that he cannot add anything to his letter of the 1st inst.

Two years have elapsed, and still this young man is at Broadmoor, detained there as a lunatic. "If only," he said to his sister a week or two ago, "I was sure that I could get out of this damned hole in 5 years from now I could manage to bear it, but to think that I have to remain here for all my life, perhaps for another 50 years [he is only 25] is too horrible." It is indeed too horrible.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY.

As we anticipated would be the case, the Court of Appeal has speedily set Mr. Justice Ridley right in his law, in connection with the recent action of Riley *v.* the National Cash Register Co. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Ridley held that there was no evidence of fraud to go to the jury. The Lords Justices of Appeal have now ordered a new trial.

"HOW GAS CONSUMERS ARE ROBBED."

FURTHER INSTRUCTIVE ILLUSTRATIONS.

By W. I. Parker.

In all probability there is no form of weight or measure whose accuracy is open to so much question as that of gas meters, yet despite this, it is one that is subjected to the least control; in fact, it is such that it practically amounts to nothing more nor less than legalised robbery, as I will endeavour to prove. Gas meters are tested for accuracy according to the tests prescribed by the Sale of Gas Act, 1859, such tests being carried out at a pressure of five-tenths, or ½ an inch. When it is remembered that gas is now supplied and consumed at a pressure of from 4 to 6 inches, it will be readily seen that the test imposed is one that is altogether at variance with modern conditions. As an example of how the registration of a meter may be affected by the difference of pressure, I will quote the result of tests made at a meeting of the Yorkshire Junior Gas Engineers.

Three 3-light meters were tested and registered as follows :—

	1st meter.	2nd meter.	3rd meter.
At 5-10ths pressure registered	2.4% fast	1.42% fast	correct
„ 25-10ths „ „	3.6% „	2.6% „	1 % fast
„ 45-10ths „ „	4.1% „	2.25% „	2 % „

thus showing that with an increased pressure they registered against the consumer.

Another point in connection with such tests is that when once a meter has been passed as correct it is deemed to be so for all time. If the report of the Chief Inspector of Meters for Manchester is noted, it will be found that meters have a great tendency to become inaccurate after they have been in use a few years, for he reports that of the 1,449 meters tested for the Corporation, the majority of which belonged to the consumers, 1,093 were found to be inaccurate, the meters in question having been in use over ten years. The Chief Inspector of Meters for Manchester points out in his report an anomaly that should be rectified—viz., that the indices of meters were not required to be tested, and that the test authorised simply related to the measurement part of the meter and not the recording. Of the indices tested by him 56 were condemned, the five most serious errors being as follows :—

5-light meter registered	100% fast
3 „ „ „	50% slow
5 „ „ „	25% fast
10 „ „ „	150% fast
50 „ „ „	150% fast

The first three were meters repaired by makers, whilst the others were owned by gas consumers. The meters when submitted to the legal test registered correctly according to the test, but, as a matter of fact, were recordiug as shown by his figures, thus showing that a meter that has been passed as being accurate, may all the while be showing 100 per cent. more, due to a defective index. The Chief Inspector of Meters for the City of London lately made enquiries, and after reporting that of the 7,544 disputed meters tested by him, 5,873 were found incorrect, goes on to say: "Some gas companies have well fitted testing rooms and meters removed from their mains and taken, first to the district office, from there by van or otherwise to the gas works, and are tested before sending them to the Gas Meter Inspector. The meters so carried from place to place are then put under various tests, and may be quite altered in registration in consequence of the treatment they receive in course of transit. He suggested that they should be first tested by the officially appointed tester as soon after removal and with as little disturbance as possible. When a contemporary allied to the gas profession urges the members of such profession to refrain from petitioning for a change in the method of testing, it certainly looks as if gas consumers have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a change being made, for it is patent to all that the conditions of 1859 and 1910 are totally different, and, what is more, a form of measure is in use that is subject to no test at all—viz., the prepayment meter attachment, and as such affects the poorer classes more than any other, it is absolutely necessary, if their interests are to be safeguarded, that a change should be made. But as matters now stand, meters cannot be described other than as legalised robbery.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?—SEE PAGE III OF COVER.

CONSCRIPTION?

HIGH-HANDED DISMISSAL OF A PORTSMOUTH CORPORAL.

From the numerous complaints we are receiving from members of the Territorial Force it appears that certain officers are determined to bring about Conscription. Here is a sample.

On June 16th, Corporal Henry Bridgen, of the 6th Hampshire Regiment, received the following memorandum signed by the Adjutant of his corps:—

To Corporal Bridgen.

The Commanding Officer considers that you are not efficient enough or capable of retaining your rank. Your Company Officer is of the same opinion.

You are, therefore, given the option of reverting to Private and serving on as such or of taking a free discharge.

Your decision must be sent to me by return of post.

J. C. Addison, Captain,
Adjutant 6th Hampshire Regiment.

Now let us look more closely into the case. Bridgen is in the employ of the Portsmouth Corporation, which goes to show that he is a man of character.

In the 2nd Hants and 6th Hants he has eleven years' service. With the former corps he served one year and five months in the late South African war, for which he received a medal and five bars. He has been a full corporal five years.

Six weeks before receiving the notice from the Adjutant he applied to be examined for promotion to the rank of sergeant. His duty as Corporation driver, however, prevented his attendance at the time appointed.

Bridgen is a married man. Under the circumstances, therefore, we are inclined to believe that it is another cheeseparing dodge. As full corporal, Bridgen, when up for training, was in receipt of one shilling and eightpence a day as pay; his wife also being entitled to one shilling and a penny a day, and tenpence a day for each child.

As a Private, he would only be allowed one shilling a day pay, and *no separation allowance whatever for his wife and children.*

Perhaps some Army Member will have something to say about this business in the House of Commons?

"NEWS" FROM ABROAD!

MR WINSTON CHURCHILL AND "GEORGE."

We take the following from the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, which is, we understand, the leading paper of Syracuse, New York. The date is June 11th:—

Special to the *Post-Standard*.

London, June 10th.—Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, has just received a severe snub from the King.

His Majesty held a reception of the Cabinet Ministers at Marlborough House this week and discussed with them individually the future of the political situation.

After hearing Mr. Churchill's views, the King proceeded to tell him exactly his opinion about the outstanding controversies. It is etiquette for Ministers to make statements of fact when appealed to by the Sovereign and then listen without interruption to the King's answer.

Churchill forgot himself and said: "I do not agree with Your Majesty," when the King was replying to a point made by Churchill.

The King was dumbfounded at the interruption, which was entirely without precedent, and grew unmistakably angry.

"Leave my presence immediately," he said, and Churchill went dejectedly away.

The Royal rebuke has greatly affected Mr. Churchill.

It will be recalled that the mother of Winston Churchill, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, quarrelled with King Edward over the political estate of her son and that neither Edward nor George thereafter entertained friendly feelings for them, but George, as a constitutional Monarch, was obliged to meet Churchill as Minister.

This occasion was the first opportunity King George has had for administering a rebuke.

"Pro-di-gi-ous!" as Dominie Sampson might have said.

"NURSING HOMES, OR ——"?

We regret that we are obliged to hold over till next week the final instalment of these articles.

CYCLES ON THE INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXECUTION LEVIED BY THE SWIFT COMPANY.

About three years ago, a member of the working-class entered into a contract with the Swift Cycle Co. for the purchase of one of their machines by monthly instalments of 10s. As is very often the case in such transactions, he had over-estimated his financial resources, and the Company ultimately sued him in the City of London Court, recovering judgment on July 6th, 1909, for £4 13s. 6d., "payable by instalments of 4s. a month," no specific day of the month being mentioned. Nine 4s. payments were made into Court, on August 4th, September 7th, October 18th, November 15th and December 14th, 1909, and January 31st, February 28th, March 30th and April 28th, *such payments being registered on the Judgment by the Clerk to the Registrar.* It will be seen that each month witnessed a payment of 4s.

In these circumstance, it is rather surprising that on May 19th a warrant officer from the Wandsworth County Court was put in possession of the judgment debtor's goods for the whole of the outstanding amount, though there were no arrears, as the month of May had not expired. It is true the Company say that when execution was issued, *according to their books and the information they had received from their solicitors*, the payments were *three* months in arrear, and it was only *after* execution had been issued that they learned that 8s. (two instalments) had been paid into Court. Upon these extraordinary admissions comment is superfluous.

As to the May instalment for which execution was levied (on the 19th of the month), the Company's solicitor, in a letter to the debtor, states "The Order of the Court was that you should pay 4s. a month on the 6th of each month." The Judgment, as we have already said, fixes no definite day of the month for payment, and the inference, therefore, is that instalments may be paid at any time during the currency of the month.

We think this case may well cause intending purchasers of cycles on the hire system to pause before entering into a contract with the Swift Company, as, although in the earlier stages of the transaction in question they appear to have shown considerable leniency—they accepting instalments of 5s. a month instead of the 10s. agreed upon—the execution appears to us to have been unwarranted and in any event extremely harsh.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY AND AN EMPLOYEE.

A HARD CASE.

Edward Charles Hitchings has come to us with a complaint against his late employers, the Metropolitan Railway Company. Hitchings first joined the Company in 1865 as a porter at Moorgate Street. In due course he was promoted to guard. Then for thirteen years he was an inspector at Moorgate Street and Bishopsgate Street Stations. In 1885 he resigned to take over the duties of caretaker at 10, New Broad Street, a block of buildings belonging to the railway company. On taking up these duties he was given a verbal assurance that as long as he lived and did his duty, he might consider himself safe in his position. Twenty-five years have passed since then. Hitchings' record is a blameless one, but on April 25th last he received a letter from the railway company, stating: "It is proposed to make a change in the supervision and management of Metropolitan Chambers, 10, New Broad Street." And Hitchings was informed that his services would no longer be required after one month from the date of the letter. At the end of the month the notice took effect.

We do not suppose Hitchings has any remedy. The verbal assurance upon which he relied cannot be proved, and yet it is surely hard that after 45 years of blameless service to a great railway company he should be dismissed at a month's notice, without compensation, and without the suggestion of any sort of wrong-doing.

"The Magistrate and a Dog."—With reference to the par. last week under this heading, we have to acknowledge the sum of 2s. from M. S. G., for the owner of the dog, and the amount has been duly remitted.

THE IMPERIAL ART SUPPLY COMPANY.

FURTHER FACTS FOR THE POLICE.

Our article on this swindle has attracted considerable correspondence, and we present a few further facts to the attention of the police.

(1) The "Company" have been advertising extensively for years, far beyond the likely needs of persons honestly requiring workers.

(2) They are probably identical with other rogues calling themselves The Art Supply Co. (48, Edgware Road).

(3) They advertise that experience is unnecessary, and this is so far true that experts fare as badly as novices. A reader who had previously earned her living at oil painting was surprised to find, after three months' efforts, "always the same tale: keep trying"—and keep on buying prints at exorbitant rates. Another was told, "Our head artist thinks you are quite able to do the work after a little more practice"; in order to practise he was required to purchase numbers of rubbishy little prints at 2d. each.

(4) A Barry Dock reader had his prints returned frequently as not being up to the required standard. But on one occasion the "Company" sent him one of his own rejected prints as a standard for him to aim at!

(5) The head of the gang is a certain Ernest Dudley, who lives in lodgings at Ealing, and was recently fined for being drunk and disorderly. He formerly ran a boarding house in Templeton Street, Earl's Court, but suddenly sold up and disappeared, owing money all round. These facts are vouched for by Mr. J. C. Barkers (Crédit de Londres, 14, Coventry Street, W.), who permits us to give his name and address.

(6) The advertisements appear frequently in the *Daily Telegraph* and *Church Times*.

While the police are making up their minds, we may console victims with the news that a Brighton reader sued the Imperial Art Co. in his County Court and obtained the return of his money.

TEETOLIA.

THE IDENTITY OF MR. CLARKE.

We have received a letter from Mr. Stanley Clarke asking for "a definite charge or complaint" against the Teetolia Treatment Association. But if none was contained in our article, he has nothing to grumble about. He says that "advertising is the soul of business to-day," and that "follow-up letters are but one form of this." We are also informed that payments have been refunded "in a few unfortunate cases where it was impossible to effect a cure," so the nostrum is evidently not infallible. As for a kind suggestion that we may have been influenced by the advertisement of another remedy in our columns, we have only to point out, for the 144th time, that our advertising and literary departments have always remained distinct. But we reserve the right—and frequently exercise it—of removing the advertisement of any firm concerning whom authenticated complaint reaches us.

One or two correspondents have written to us in defence of "Teetolia," and we have no doubt that faith is often useful to dipsomaniacs. But we repeat that we are not attracted by what we hear of Mr. Clarke's nostrum. At the same time, we are not impressed by an anonymous information that his name is really F. G. Plummer, that he writes motor articles for *The Times*, and that he runs "charity dances" during the winter. Those occupations are not necessarily incompatible with the healing art, and we are content to await more definite information.

BRUCE HOUSE.

We have received a complaint from a man who has been living in this house, which has 700 beds, and is, as some of our readers may know, under the control of the L.C.C. He says that thieving is very common, and that it would be quite easy to stop it. As things are, the thieves put a hook on a string, lean over the cubicle, and haul up the clothes belonging to their next neighbour, but this could be avoided if the practice at the Rowton Houses was followed of covering each cubicle with a piece of netting. Our visitor also complains that the catering at Bruce House is extremely bad, the food being very inferior, and the price charged in excess of places like Lockhart's.

OUR PRIVATE THEATRE.

By Richard Morton.

THE CONFERENCE PALACE OF VARIETIES.

(*Special engagement of that renowned Comedy Company, the Council of Eight, who will appear until further notice.*)

Opening Chorus by the Full Company:

Shut the door and close the windows while we cut our capers,
Bar the passage of the scribblers writing for the papers;
Bung the keyhole up with wool, be secret as you can,
If anyone approaches, cry, Hush! Hush! the Bogey Man!

Introductory Song by Lord Crewe:

Let me open the proceedings in a lordly sort of way,
Though of course it makes no difference what any of us say;
I would merely introduce to you the subject of debate,
Shall we talk of bridge or marbles in this secret Band of Eight?

Consolatory Recitative by Lord Lansdowne:

I would assure my noble friend,
Who has my deep respect, no end,
Of certain things we will not talk,
We'll give them each a miss in baulk.
The one thing certain that I can see is
We're all as anxious to hedge as he is!

Comic Song, in character, by Mr. Birrell:

If you would know what I am at
When I'm engaged in ruling Pat,
You need not ask me, do not stare,
But ask the folk who placed me there.
My genius, as you're aware, is purely literary,
That's why I go a-Birrelling in County Tipperary.

Chorus: You should see me Birrelling!
That's cracking nuts and squirrelling!
But though the nuts are up a tree,
That isn't the place to look for me!

Dandy Song, in costume, by A. Chamberlain:

I am the son of father, that, I'm sure, is pretty clear
As hereditary reason for the fact you find me here;
When the other chaps are jealous of my Parliamentary bliss,
Though never Austen-tatious, yet I proudly tell them this:

Chorus: He's very well known, is Austen,
In the limelight of the stage;
He's the true son of his father,
So of course he's all the rage.
There are some who don't like Austen,
He has haughty ways and high,
But a very nice boy is Austen—
He is Brummagem the Second with the little glass eye!

Dramatic Speech by Mr. Lloyd George:

Don't you think we're wandering from the point?
The Council seems a little out of joint.
Let us take the hint that the time affords,
And strike a blow at the House of Lords.
I'm a man of peace, you need not doubt it;
I seek no blood—but let's talk about it.

Shakespearean Speech by Lord Cawdor:

'Twere a sinful thing that this Council of Eight,
In this strictly friendly, sedate debate,
Should seek to abolish the Veto; you see,
By doing that same, you're abolishing me!

Ballad by Mr. Balfour:

Let not your frenzies overcome,
Nor let your passion out,
But tread with me the calmer path
Of philosophic doubt.
Yet still when shrieking mobs demand
On Peers to clap the Veto,
I to my noble friend must say
A *ditto* and *repeato!*

Song to close, explanatory of everything, by Mr. Asquith:

I thank you, my friends, for the very kind way
In which you have aided my efforts to-day.
I think we can serve up the very same dish
For our regular programme as long as we wish.
We all are agreed, as none wishes a fall,
To talk till all's blue—and do nothing at all!
Ri-fol-de-rol-dol-lay,
That's the game we're at to-day:
And when our enemies talk big—
Ri-fol-de-riddle-iddle-jig-jig-jig!

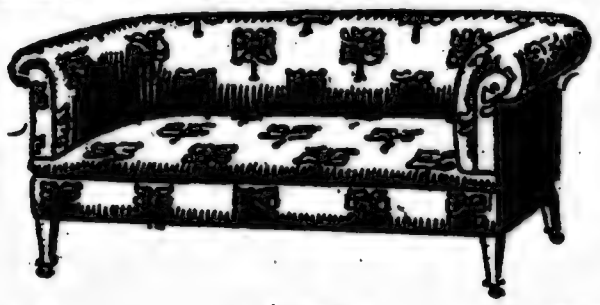
MIDLAND FURNISHING Co., Limited.

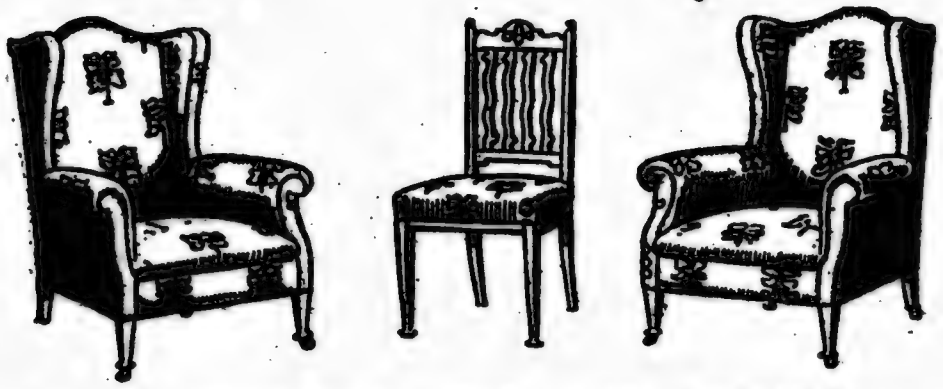
15, 17, 19, 21 & 23, Southampton Row, Holborn, LONDON, W.C.

Six doors from the Holborn Restaurant and the G.N. P. & B. Ry. (Holborn Station), 1 minute from Museum Station (Central London Railway), and 3 minutes from Oxford Street.

1910 SUMMER
STOCKTAKING SALE.

We beg to announce to-day the opening of our 1910 Summer Stocktaking Sale.
Every article in our Showrooms is greatly reduced, and must be cleared immediately.]
A Special Sale Catalogue is issued and copies may be had post free on application.





Seven piece CHESTERFIELD SUITE, comprising Chesterfield with or without drop ends, two large Wing Easy Chairs, and four small Chairs, upholstered in any colour art tapestry **£8.8.0**

EXCEPTIONAL REDUCTIONS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

CARPETS AND FLOOR COVERINGS.
CUTLERY, CHINA AND GLASS.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE.
LIBRARY FURNITURE.
CURTAINS, &c., &c.

ALL ARTICLES SELECTED NOW MAY BE WAREHOUSED FREE FOR SIX MONTHS.

GRADUAL PAYMENTS—No trouble. Select first and then arrange to pay in one, two or three years. No interest or extra charge whatsoever is added, and no deposit is required. 5 per cent. discount is allowed for cash.

GUIDE AND CATALOGUE post free upon application.

TERMS:

Worth.		Per Month.	Worth.		Per Month.
£		£ s. d.	£		£ s. d.
10	...	6 0	200	...	4 10 0
20	...	11 0	500	...	11 5 0
50	...	1 8 0	1,000	...	22 10 0
100	...	2 5 0	2,000	...	45 0 0

Any amount pro rata or by other proportionate payments if desired.

DELIVERY. All goods are delivered free within the Suburban area, and in the Country we pack and rail free. Carpets and Linos are planned and laid free. **COUNTRY CUSTOMERS' FARES PAID** to town on a purchase of Thirty Pounds' worth or upwards.

JOHN BULL'S WRESTLERS.

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE BY THE "CHAMPIONS."

The following appeared in the *Sporting Life* of July 1st :—

Our readers are familiar with the challenges issued fruitlessly by Mr. R. B. Benjamin on behalf of the four Indian wrestlers whom he has introduced to this country, and they are equally familiar with the fact that Gama's advent has synchronised with an extraordinary exodus of champions from England. Those champions grew and multiplied in this benighted country of ours, and flourished on the fat of the land. They were allowed to "fake" matches, and generally enjoy themselves; and any challenge by any one of them was sure to be answered by a brave show of money; but when Mr. Benjamin came with his Indians and put down his cash, there were no takers. The "champions" had business elsewhere.

We are not surprised that Mr. Benjamin, in despair and disgust, has gone to the lay Press and invoked its aid.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB.

Our representative on calling at the well-known centre of sport, was gladly given an interview by Mr. Bettinson, who stated that he had not the slightest doubt that there was a great deal of truth in what the Indians say. He, however, expressed the opinion that Mr. Benjamin was unfortunate in bringing his men to this country in April, for that is just when the wrestling season is ending.

"I don't think you are a bit too hard in what you say of these champion wrestlers as a whole," he said, "but one thing I wish you would do, and that is, draw Cherpillod out of it. He's only a young lad 19 years of age, and when he wrestled with Lemm here in March last, he seriously injured his knee. He's a French Swiss, and a factory worker. It was I who brought him over to wrestle Lemm, and if the Indians are in England in November next, I shall be only too pleased to again bring Cherpillod over."

We hear that the little Japs are highly indignant when daily from the audience is shouted at them, "What about JOHN BULL'S challenge?"

HACKENSCHMIDT.

Hackenschmidt we know was in London when the challenges were published. We took the first opportunity of calling upon him at his hotel, and there found out he had retired to Shoreham. Then our representative went and had a Scotch-and-soda. While at the bar he heard that the whole of the so-called champion wrestlers were about to join the "Domes of Silence" board of directors. But our challenge *cannot* be ignored.

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE GILCHRIST TRUST?

One of our readers says :—

"Can any 'Bullite' enlighten me with information concerning the doings and duties of the Charity Commissioners? They were appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 'for the better administration of charitable trusts in England and Wales,' and now consist of the following formidable list of officials: A Chief Commissioner, at a salary of £1,800 per year, with a private secretary at £100; one Commissioner at £1,000; the Secretary at £1,000; Assistant Secretary, £900; five Assistant Commissioners £700 to £800 each; three Principal Clerks at £650 to £800 each; an Official Accountant at £700, with an Assistant at £450; four First Class Clerks at £400 to £550; five Second Class Clerks at £250 to £400; eight Second Division Clerks at £250 to £350. There are, in addition, several clerks in temporary employ, a Librarian and Clerk to Secretary, and a clerk in charge of accounts, whose salaries I have been unable to find out, the whole totalling between £18,000 and £19,000 in salaries alone, leaving out office expenses. To whom and when do they report? What is the amount of funds they control?

"I have been led to ask for this information by some endeavours I have been making to find out what has become of the 'Gilchrist Educational Trust.' In the 'seventies,' London had a goodly number of series of lectures at different town-halls, given by the Trust, where such intellectual giants as Professors Huxley, Tyndall, Huggins, Clifford, Dawkins, Dr. Carpenter and many others pleased and instructed crowded audiences. Then they suddenly ceased and I have been unable to find out what happened to the Trust, but was informed recently that it was in the hands of the Charity Commissioners."

HUMAN DOCUMENTS.—XCVII.

AN OLD STREET HAWKER.

A lady writes to us :—

For two years I have been interested in a poor old woman who ekes out a miserable existence by selling odd wares in the streets—when she has any money to buy a little stock. She is now too ill to get about and has no relations to help her in any way. I have been, and am doing all I can to give her some food each day so that she may get well and be able to keep out of the workhouse. But for the kindness of her landlady, she would be without a roof, but this person, who is indeed poor herself, allows her to stay for nothing. Are there any of your readers who will help this poor old dame to get the necessary food to keep her from the workhouse, although her life at all times is only a bare hand-to-mouth existence? I am not rich by any means myself, and so cannot do all I would, but I would see that any gifts sent were well spent.

We shall be happy to remit any moneys our readers may be good enough to send us for this poor old body.

We have received the following moneys on behalf of the writer of Human Document XCV., which have been remitted:—E. W. B., 2s.; Elizabetta, 10s.; F. J. (Hornchurch), 5s.

With reference to Human Document XCVI., we have received the following moneys, which have been remitted:—A. D., 5s.; A. L. G., W. W. G., F. J. N., 7s. 6d.; H. O. L. 5s.; C. W., 5s.

UNCLAIMED BANK BALANCES.

MR. BOTTOMLEY AGAIN OBTAINS LEAVE TO INTRODUCE A BILL.

In the House of Commons on Thursday of last week, Mr. Bottomley again introduced his Bill to compel bankers to make an annual Return of all balances and securities which have remained dormant in their possession for a periods of six years and upwards. He explained that under certain old decisions of the Courts, bankers claimed that the relationship between themselves and their customers was simply that of debtor and creditor, and that they were entitled every six years to write off unclaimed balances. He mentioned that he had evidence of 150 cases of large sums being in the possession of bankers, to which they had no moral right, and again gave instances, showing the obstacles which were put in the way of relatives of deceased persons, anxious to trace moneys in the banks. He drew the attention of the House to a remarkable case recently disclosed in the report of the Public Accounts Committee, showing how, during the siege of Mafeking, paper currency was issued, redeemable at the Standard Bank of South Africa on the resumption of civil law. At the conclusion of the war, a sum amounting to several thousands of pounds was paid to the bank to meet these notes. It appeared, however, that after the relief of the town, the notes and coupons were extensively bought as mementoes of the siege, and the paper presented for payment amounted to only a few hundred pounds, leaving several thousand pounds in the hands of the bank. This fact has only recently been discovered, with the result that negotiations were opened up which ultimately resulted in the bank handing over the unclaimed balance. He expressed the hope that if the Government would not give facilities for a Second Reading of the Bill, it would at least consent to the appointment of a Select Committee to go fully into the subject, and he reiterated his opinion that the result of such an enquiry would be "a surprise to the country and a veritable godsend to the Exchequer." After a few remarks from Sir J. D. Rees in opposition to the Bill, leave was given for its introduction, and its First Reading was carried without a division.

The backers of the Bill, limited by the rules of the House to twelve, are:—Mr. Hemmerde, K.C., Mr. Atherley-Jones, K.C., Sir Henry Dalziel, Mr. Llewellyn Williams, Mr. Martin, Mr. Belloc, Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. John Ward, Mr. Condon, and Mr. Bottomley.

It is understood that a memorial is about to be addressed to the Prime Minister urging the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire fully into the whole subject. Numerous signatures, from members of all parties, have already been secured.

What is Your Number?

See page iii of cover.

LISTEN TO REASON

why my claim that I give you better quality Cigarettes than any combination does, and at a popular price, is true.

I do not have to pay millions in interest every year.

I do not need to find hundreds of thousands a year interest on "Goodwill."

Again, I do not pay tens of thousands away every year in Directors' Fees.

I am independent. My goodwill is the goodwill of the Public, not the goodwill that calls for dividends at the expense of the Smokers' pockets. I have the best facilities, and **that is the reason I am able to supply**

Black Cat

Virginia Cigarettes (1904 Crop)

10 "MEDIUM" At the Popular Price of for 2½d.

and do not need to charge 3d. for 10, or 5½d. for 20.

All Combinations and Trusts have millions of pounds more than they need as actual working capital. Upon this they have to pay a very high interest, and that is why I claim they have to charge 3d. for 10 Medium, and 5½d. for 20, when they could easily do as I do and sell at 10 for 2½d. and 20 for 5d.

I give you a better Virginia Cigarette in the **Black Cat** at 10 for 2½d. than any Combination can give you at 10 for 3d.—or at even higher prices.

Do not pay more for any MEDIUM Cigarettes than 2½d. for 10.

Listen to reason and test my **Black Cat** brand against the product of all Combinations with whom price is a matter of small importance. Quality and Price are everything, and I leave you to judge Quality and Price for yourself.

Black Cat "Mild" (*A Larger and Milder Virginia Cigarette*) **10 for 3d.**

Carreras guarantee that all Tobaccos and Cigarettes bearing the name of Carreras are free from all artificial flavouring or perfume.

Of all Free and Independent Tobacconists. Wherever you fail to find Carreras' Tobaccos and Cigarettes, it is because such shop is a Combination or "tied" shop.

CARRERAS, LTD., New Factory: City Road, London, E.C. *"Whatever Carreras Say—It's Right."*

West End Depot: 7 Wardour St., London, W. (Est. 1788.)

Forbidden Foods

When you find that certain kinds of food which you could formerly take with impunity have to be avoided, it is a sign that the digestive organs are getting a little out of repair.

On these occasions Dr. Jenner's Absorbent Lozenges provide a simple yet most beneficial remedy. They immediately relieve Heartburn, Flatulence, Dizziness, and the common symptoms of indigestion, and get rid of the acidity which works such mischief in the system.

One or two lozenges taken before a meal are a great aid to digestion, and render a rigid system of diet quite unnecessary. They are made only by Savory and Moore, and are to be obtained of Chemists in boxes, at 1s, 1½d., 2s, 9d., and 4s. 6d.

A FREE TRIAL BOX will be forwarded to all who write enclosing 1d. for postage, and mentioning JOHN BULL, to Savory and Moore, Ltd., Chemists to The King, 143, New Bond Street, London.

DR. JENNER'S
Absorbent LOZENGES

The Financial Outlook.

Four Facts and a Suggestion.

(1) The "Financial Outlook" has now the largest circulation of any financial weekly.

(2) Investors and speculators find that the "Financial Outlook" contains more far-reaching information than any other financial weekly.

(3) That such information is invariably correct.

(4) Subscribers are given advantages hitherto unthought of in modern financial journalism.

IT IS SUGGESTED that all who wish to profit by market activity should write at once for a specimen copy (mentioning this paper).

(5)

To The Publishers,
"FINANCIAL OUTLOOK,"
18, Ropemaker St., E.C.

Please send me specimen copy of "Financial Outlook" (post free).

Name.....

Address .....

L.C.C. AND ANOTHER EMPLOYEE.

MORE DASTARDLY CONDUCT.

Here is a story told us by Mr. Wm. Twocock, of 72, Marigold Street, Bermondsey, S.E. :—

> On September 2nd, 1902, I was pilot on the L.C.C. fire float, stationed at Battersea (having then served ten years). At 11.20 p.m. on the day in question, I was on duty, when a lad attempted suicide, and I rescued him from drowning, and in consequence, Mr. Francis, the magistrate then sitting at Westminster Police Court, awarded me ten shillings (10s.) for saving him. Upon this coming to the knowledge of the Council I was ordered to give this amount to them, on pain of dismissal if I disobeyed. Of course I refused, and was therefore dismissed with a week's notice.
>
> This has considerably hardened circumstances for me in my old days, as I have been placed on the rocks because I refused to give away to one authority that which another authority gave me as recognition for life-saving. But there, I meet my troubles with a good heart.
>
> If this sort of business is what the L.C.C. calls British justice, I trust you may ere long give them at least an elementary lesson of sane and Business Government methods.

It is some years ago since this happened, but it is an ugly story, all the same.

JOHN BULL COAL CLUB.

A Central Office has now been opened at 21 and 22, Walbrook, Cannon Street, E.C. (telephone number: London Wall, 6542), where all communications should be sent, addressed to the Manager.

Owing to the tremendous success of our scheme the correspondence and applications have been extremely heavy, but arrears are being rapidly overtaken, and all letters will be answered and membership certificates posted during the current week.

Readers who have not yet become members are requested to note that the Club's prices are *fixed* for a period of one year—there will be no increase in the winter. Best Selected Silkstone are priced at 23s., Best Derby Brights 22s., Best House Nuts 21s., Best Kitchen Coal 20s., Best Kitchen Nuts 19s. The above prices are for coal delivered free into cellars within a radius of eight miles from the General Post Office. Deliveries will be made outside this radius up to ten miles from the General Post Office at the actual increased cost of cartage. Exact quotations will be given on application to the Manager.

The *best* qualities of coal only will be supplied and will be delivered direct from the collieries to the consumer. Truck loads to country stations will be delivered ranging from 5½ to 10 tons. Prices will be sent by the manager for delivery at the nearest railway station.

Owing to the large number of applications for membership, we have decided not to entertain applications made after July 31st, 1910.

SPECIAL TO NEWSAGENTS.

As previously mentioned, we naturally desire to protect the interests of the newspaper trade, and as doubtless the majority of intending members will desire to purchase JOHN BULL through their usual newsagents, we shall be pleased to send a supply of certificates and full particulars of the scheme to any newsagent, upon application to the Central Office.

TRADE NOTE.

"Test and try before you buy" is the prudent rule which most of us would be glad to adopt if we had the opportunity. The proprietors of the Mulcuto Safety Razor are so confident of the superiority of their article over all similar razors on the market that they give this opportunity to every purchaser. You send your half-crown for the razor, which you use, for thirty days. Then, if you are dissatisfied, you send back the article, and your money is returned without discussion. An interesting book, entitled "Useful Hints on Shaving," together with price list, will be sent to any JOHN BULL readers post free on receipt of post card. Address: Mulcuto Safety Razor, Dept. J. B., 31-33, High Holborn, London, E.C.

THE JOHN BULL LEAGUE.

THE METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

A conference of the Local Secretaries who had already been appointed was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Thursday last, the 30th ult., when the General Secretary laid before them a scheme for the consolidation of the Branches included in the Metropolitan District. The meeting was thoroughly representative, and an animated discussion ensued. In the end it was decided to divide the area into Federations, each covering one of the London Postal Districts. The following gentlemen were appointed Hon. Secretaries of the Federations:—

NORTH LONDON FEDERATION.	—Mr. F. K. Douglas, "Lyndale," The Bank, Highgate, N.	
NORTH-EAST LONDON	,,	Mr. H. R. Payne, 174, Rushmore Road, Clapton Park, N.E.
EAST LONDON	,,	Mr. J. H. Houston, 66, Neville Road, Forest Gate, E.
SOUTH-EAST LONDON	,,	Mr. A. Pompa, 168, Lambeth Walk, Lambeth, S.E.
SOUTH-WEST LONDON	,,	Mr. M. Scarborough, 3, Marguerite Villas, Wimbledon, S.W.
WEST LONDON	,,	Mr. Chas. Ingram, 1, Castletown Rd., West Kensington, W.
NORTH-WEST LONDON	,,	Mr. A. M. Benscher, 6, Burton Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

It was decided to form branches to be affiliated to each Federation in all places within its district where the membership was sufficiently large, the Local Secretary of each Branch being elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation. In districts, however, where the membership is at present insufficient to justify the formation of a Branch, it is proposed to appoint District Correspondents who will use their best endeavours to increase the number of members in their localities. Each of these sections will on reaching a certain strength automatically become a Branch, and the District Correspondent a Local Secretary, with a seat on the Executive Committee of the Federation. We shall be glad to hear from members willing to act in this capacity.

Local Registers for each Federation are now in the hands of the Hon. Secretaries and District Local Registers for *every* Branch are being prepared and will be completed within the next week or ten days.

PROVINCIAL BRANCH REPORTS.

BIRMINGHAM.—A Central Office has been opened at 2, CORN EXCHANGE PASSAGE, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM. Any communications addressed to the Secretary there will receive immediate attention, and matters which members may wish to be brought before the Executive Committee will be dealt with at the first meeting held after the receipt of the same.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting will be held at THE MEMORIAL HALL, ALBERT SQUARE, MANCHESTER, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Committee and officers. It is hoped that all members in Manchester and district will make a point of attending and bringing their friends.

BRISTOL.—An open-air meeting will be held at Battery Point (end of Esplanade), Portishead, on Sunday evening next, July 10th, at 7.30. Members and friends living in and around Bristol are cordially invited to attend. A good speaker has been secured and all arrangements are in the hands of the Local Secretaries, Mr. F. H. Burgess, of "Glendene," Hampstead Road, Brislington, and Mr. H. J. Cattell, West Hill, Portishead, who will, if application be made on or before Saturday, July 9th, arrange for teas, &c., at the lowest possible rates. A train leaves Bristol (Temple Meads) at 2.45, returning from Portishead at 9.30, thus affording an excellent opportunity of spending a few hours at this delightful little seaside resort.

ISLE OF THANET.—A meeting of the members on the Local Register has been convened for to-night, Thursday, at the offices of the Local Secretary, Mr. R. V. Crow, 39, Harbour Street, Ramsgate, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of formally inaugurating the Branch. The Local Secretary will be pleased to see members of the League visiting Ramsgate and to give them any information or assistance in his power.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—The Local Secretary, Mr. W. A. Neasham, of 29, Queen's Terrace, Middlesbrough, reports that the membership continues to progress satisfactorily in the various towns comprised in this district, and some strong Branches will be formed before the commencement of the winter campaign.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The inaugural meeting of the West Hartlepool Branch was held at Hutton's Café on Thursday, June 30th, Mr. Woodhead in the Chair, and was an unqualified success. Mr. Wm. A. Neasham, the District Secretary, explained the aims and objects of the League, and a temporary committee was elected. A General Meeting will be held at an early date to elect a full Committee and officers. Meanwhile, will intending members send in their names to Mr. Neasham, at 29, Queen's Terrace, Middlesbrough?

DARLINGTON.—A meeting will be held shortly to inaugurate a Branch of the League in Darlington. Will members kindly note?

LONDON'S GREAT FURNITURE EXHIBITION.

Special Announcement of Interest to all who Desire to secure Artistic Modern Furniture at Lowest Price.

A New System which Avoids the Necessity for Heavy Immediate Outlay when Arranging for the Refurnishing of the Home.

What will be speedily recognised as London's greatest exhibition of high class modern furniture is now being held in the heart of London—Tottenham Court Road.

Organised by the pioneer workers in the furnishing industry, this exhibition will solve at once the difficult question "How to furnish the home."

Section after section of the new exhibition shows the masterpieces of cabinet-making art. Every article shown plainly indicates how carefully usefulness and beauty of design have been blended together.

There is no charge of course for entry to the exhibition, and one and all are cordially invited to pay a prolonged visit. Irrespective of the question of purchase the visitor is welcomed, for a strenuous endeavour is being made to explain the new idea in furnishing.

When it is understood that Messrs. Wolfe and Hollander have arranged this exhibition at their colossal premises, 252-256, Tottenham Court Road, W.C., it will be realised that something unique is to be seen.

Whether you desire to purchase furniture in large or small quantities or not at all you should call, for not only will you appreciate then that best modern furniture may be secured at moderate cost, but you will also appreciate the fact that the new idea allowing for payments extended over a period, has overcome the faults, absurd and often harsh conditions and restrictions of suburban dealers.

We shall not in this page deal fully with the wonderful array of modern goods to be seen at the Wolfe and Hollander Exhibition, for we believe that the firm's name stands as a guarantee of "best value at lowest cost." The names of their customers on the books are taken from all ranks in society, and it is significant that the colossal business they now handle has been built up chiefly by the recommendation of their customers.

We may say at once that whatever may be desired, from a simple armchair to a whole mansion of furniture, may be selected (at marked figures) from stock, and if desired payment may be extended over one, two, or three years.

The Wolfe and Hollander system of pricing their goods is simplicity itself. Every article is clearly marked at its lowest cash price. You may, if you so desire, ramble alone through the numerous sections noting just those articles that suit your purpose and your purse, and subsequently give instructions for the goods to be sent home.

You must remember clearly that at Wolfe and Hollander's you buy your goods at CASH prices. Should you desire to defer payment the same is easily arranged, the purchaser merely adding 5 per cent. to the original cost for the extra accommodation.

The simplicity of this system naturally has received cordial recommendation, for it overcomes all cumbersome details, avoids any restrictions, and allows those desiring to purchase furniture to do so on a strictly cash basis.

To put the system briefly in figures, we may say that by deferring payment

£100 worth of furniture costs but £105
£50 " " " " " £52 10s.
£20 " " " " " £21

So large and so varied is the stock at Messrs. Wolfe and Hollander's premises that they are prepared to meet at any time any demand that may be made upon them.

They are prepared to estimate for the entire furnishing of cottage, flat or mansion, and to deliver furniture within a few hours' notice.

Their splendid motor vans running all over England place residents in the country upon equal footing with those in London.

We can do no more than suggest that readers of JOHN BULL desiring furniture of sound value and of artistic merit should call and inspect the splendid exhibition at Messrs. Wolfe and Hollander's, 252–256, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.

If you cannot call at once the directors will be pleased to forward (on receipt of name and address) a copy of their latest and most successful furniture book consisting of 200 pages.

This book can give you only a slight idea of what is to be seen at the Wolfe and Hollander showrooms and special stress is therefore laid upon the cordial invitation to call.

For the convenience of JOHN BULL readers it should be noticed that whilst Messrs. Wolfe and Hollander's address is 252–256, Tottenham Court Road, W.C., their telephone numbers are 1850 Gerrard, and 14299 Central, and their telegraphic address "Wolfhol," London.

OPEN LETTERS, POSTCARDS, AND TELEGRAMS.

To the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Dear Mr. Chamberlain,—I wish you, from the depths of my heart, many Happy Returns of the Day. I am delighted to know that though, unhappily, your voice may be for ever hushed, you still retain an intelligent interest in the proceedings on the great battleground, where, but as yesterday, you were a world-renowned warrior. How we all miss you! No one knows better than you that beneath the thin veneer of Party there is a common and warm humanity in us all. We love our big fighters, no matter under what banner they march. Thus are our thoughts often with you, and there is none so base as to utter an unkindly word of you. Go on, my dear old friend, bearing patiently your cross, and take comfort from the fact, which becomes daily more and more apparent, that in your son you have a worthy heir—who, if he may not entirely fill, is, with ever-increasing distinction, occupying your old place and upholding the prestige and dignity of your name. God be with you.

John Bull.

To the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., Home Secretary.

Dear Winston,—Delighted to hear you are considering the question of legislation giving the right of paying fines by instalments. If the measure is made really effective it will go a long way towards the prevention of those gross injustices on the part of unpaid magistrates to which I am always calling attention. I believe that with many justices fines are inflicted with the express view of putting people in gaol—under the guise of an alternative which the justices well know is impossible of adoption. As I have no doubt you are aware, from your careful weekly perusal of my epistles, while well-to-do men and women frequently escape prison by being able to pay heavy fines, the poor are often obliged to go there, because they cannot pay even small ones. If, as you cogently urged in the House a few days since, the fines inflicted are averaged at 10s., the State lost £50,000 and had to pay at least £25,000 for prison maintenance. Add to this the fact that a considerable proportion saw the inside of a prison for the first time in their lives. I know you not only as a man of splendid energy, Winston, but as one of wide human sympathies, and the passing of such a measure as you contemplate will be an everlasting monument to your term of office.

John Bull.

To Lord Guthrie, Royal Commissioner on Divorce, Winchester House, London.

Dear My Lord,—I notice that Professor Paterson, a Scottish witness who was before the Commission on which your lordship is sitting, raised an ethical question beloved of the old casuists. Answering you, he said he thought it would be right to tell a lie in certain circumstances; for example, a lie to save one's life at the hands of a man bent on murder. "I do not think," was your lordship's comment, "that it is right to tell a lie in any circumstances whatever." That is an exhilarating moral gospel, certainly; but has your lordship never, never done it? Just think. You remind me a little, my lord, of the man on the top of a building who dropped a brick on the silk hat of a gentleman passing beneath. "Hope it isn't damaged, sir?" he shouted down. "Of course it's damaged, you fool," floated back the answer. "That's right, sir," responded the bricklayer; "I'd rather drop bricks on a thousand hats than that you should tell a lie about it."

John Bull.

To Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.

Dear Lord Hugh,—You are an irrepressible person, but I did not imagine you would so far lose control of yourself as to be rude to the Speaker, especially when he was trying to settle a difficult point. You were lucky to get off with a stinging rebuke instead of being consigned to the Clock Tower. They say that your style has not improved since you came to represent Oxford University. I suppose you think it necessary to adopt the "Oxford manner"! Pray commit to your memory the two venerable tags: *Noblesse oblige* and *Surtout point de zèle*.

John Bull.

To Imre Kiraly, Esq., White City.

Dear Imre,—I hope you won't take Mr. Justice Channell's remark too much to heart. He is one of our very best judges, but, like the greatest of them, is only human; and I am satisfied that he now regrets the words he used. I have had my quarrels with you myself, and may have again; but I *know* something about the merits of the recent case—and you have my sympathy. That you are a shrewd, level-headed man of business all the world knows; but it doesn't know what was behind the case, and what a great injustice the judge—I am sure unintentionally—did you. It would almost serve us all right if you shut up the White City—and that would be a national, and an international, calamity.

John Bull.

To Sir A. Nicolson, Foreign Office.

Dear Sir,—As you have accepted the succession to Sir Charles Hardinge, I suppose you like it, and must have my congratulations, for you are a good little chap, and I wish you well. But wasn't it rash of you to give up a post of intrinsic influence like the Petersburg Embassy? That, however, is your affair. So far as the nation is concerned there can only be rejoicing that the Permanent Under-Secretary should be a man capable of performing under-secretarial functions. I am not a blind worshipper of Sir Edward Grey, but at any rate he is out in the open and can be brought to book. I want no more "powers behind the throne," and I believe I can trust you to keep your place—in both senses of the phrase.

John Bull.

To Police-Inspector Kent, Maidstone, Kent.

Mr. Inspector,—It would be superfluous to tell you that you are not very popular in Maidstone. Not that it is any part of the duty of an officer of police to court popularity; although as you gain further experience you will find that popular approval is almost invariably the result of his efficiency. It can never be the result of his officiousness at any rate. It is clear, sir, that you are inclined to carry things in Maidstone with rather a high hand. In the case of Mr. Graham Lindridge, for instance, you certainly took little pains to qualify your zeal by discretion. For over forty years Mr. Lindridge has carried on business as a fruiterer, earning the respect of his friends and neighbours. Suddenly you conceive the notion that he is carrying on the illegal business of a betting-house. Perhaps the idea came to you in a dream. Perhaps some one of your subordinates, as fussy in a small way as you are in a large, thought he saw something that didn't happen. Perhaps some malicious person or persons reported against this ratepayer of forty years' standing. Whatever the source of the information, Mr. Lindridge was suddenly surprised by you and three plain-clothes officers, who demanded that he should own up to receiving betting slips and hand over his book. Notwithstanding his protest that he had neither betting slips nor betting book, you produced your warrant, searched him, and turned his house and shop inside out, finally leaving the place empty-handed—all on the strength of a warrant granted by an old and infirm justice of the Peace!

Since this outrage was committed, sir, there is not a tradesman in the place who feels safe. He knows not the day or the hour when you may descend upon him to upset and search his house and shop, his man-servants and his maid-servant and everything that is his, in order to convict him of betting, or harbouring wild animals, or receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen, or manufacturing Bank of England notes, or selling Scotch without a licence, or keeping a pigsty without legal authority for the same. It appears to me that in the case of Mr. Lindridge the inhabitants of Maidstone have substantial grounds for complaint against you; and you have a hard task before you to justify your elevation from the comparative obscurity of a station-sergeant to the important position of an inspector of police.

John Bull.

Messrs. Gotch and Zbysco, Champion Wrestlers, America.

See that you are distinguishing yourselves across the pond. Please now return and tackle Gama.

Bull.

Deputy Chairman, Middlesex Sessions.

Congratulations on end of Hardy case. Hope I did not intrude.

Bull.

THE CAVE OF THE FORTY—BANKERS!

LLOYD GEORGE ALI BABA: "It's a tempting haul, Mr. Bull, but I think I'll stick to the old hen-roosts."

JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

By Verax.

The American Collapse Overshadows the Stock Markets—A General Rally Follows—Very Easy Money the Factor—Recovery in Kaffirs—Rubbers Well Supported—Oil Shares Weak.

The American intermezzo at one time threatened to develop into a veritable panic, which would, of course, have affected our own financial interests and the stock markets very severely. The heavy fall in American rails was, however, finally arrested by strong banking support, and I should not be surprised if President Taft were to do his best to smooth matters over now that he must have realised that the U.S. Government's action has undermined public confidence. Fortunately, this country is now interested but to a very small extent in American stocks, thanks to the warnings in the Press. *Canadian Rails* have reacted with *Yankees*, having also been influenced by unfavourable crop rumours, but have rallied more sharply. It is fortunate, moreover, that money is plentiful and cheap, and with the turn of the half-year rates have fallen away in all the financial centres. As regards this country, the disbursements of interest on the Funds and the repayment of £9,000,000 in Treasury Bills falling due in July are creating a remarkably easy position, and I don't see how a reduction in the Bank Rate to 2½ per cent. can be avoided. A feature has been, after much secrecy, the issue of four millions of new Irish stock, this time a 3 per cent. security at 92½, which met with a mixed reception. *Kaffir Mines* have come into demand, and at last the big houses are giving support, after having mopped up whatever cheap shares may have come on offer. *Rhodesians* look like following suit, and *West African* will not stay far behind. *Copper Mines*, after a severe relapse on the Yankee collapse, are rallying again. *Home Rails* are firming up, as I said they would, and my readers will find last week's tables of yields useful. Foreigners are firm, the deduction of the July interest being partly recovered, especially in Russians. *Mexican Rails* have suffered a set-back, and apart from *Buenos Ayres* and *Pacifics*, *Argentines Rails* have eased off, partly on unfavourable crop reports. I am afraid the prophecy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when introducing the Budget, of general prosperity was a little too optimistic, for are not the United States, Canada and Argentine threatened with serious crop damage? And I wonder who instructed him to the effect that the rubber boom was over and would be followed by an oil boom. There is as yet little of a boom visible in the Oil Share market.

Another Severe Collapse in Yankees—The Dangers of Speculating in American Rails.

When the last collapse in Yankee Rails came about at the commencement of June, I ventured to inform my readers how I had repeatedly warned them not to engage in speculation in the Yankee Market, and I was glad to place on record that following my advice they escaped severe losses, much worry, and many sleepless nights. I also expressed on various occasions the view that this market continued very dangerous, and advised my readers to still leave it alone. How correct this view was has again been illustrated by the heavy fall which has taken place between the 23rd and 30th of June, when, in a single week, prices gave way in the active stocks to the extent of from ten to twenty dollars. The following little table gives a bird's-eye view of the fluctuations:—

	Highest, 1909.	Highest, 1910.	Price, May 31, 1910.	Price, June 6, 1910.	Price, June 23, 1910.	Lowest Price, June 30.
Atchison	129⅜	127⅜	113	105	108⅛	94⅛
Baltimore and Ohio	124⅛	122⅛	118	114⅛	115⅛	109⅛
Chesapeake and Ohio	92⅛	94⅛	89	84	84	73⅛
Denver	55⅛	53⅛	42⅛	36	37⅛	29⅛
Louisville	165⅛	164⅛	152	146	152⅛	145
Milwaukee	169⅛	163⅛	144	130	130⅛	119
Mo. Kan. and Texas	52⅛	52⅛	43⅛	39⅛	40	30⅛
Readings	89	88⅛	83⅛	77⅛	82	74
Southern Pacific	142⅛	148 9-16	129⅛	122	125⅛	111⅛
Steel Common	96⅛	94 5-16	83⅛	79⅛	82	70
Union Pacific	225⅛	211	188⅛	179⅛	178⅛	160⅛

The table shows the two periods of the collapse, at the commencement of June and at the end of June, and by comparison with the highest prices of 1909 and 1910, it is easy also to realise the full extent of the fall which has taken place since 1909, when *Union Pacifics* were 225⅞ (now 160⅛), and *Milwaukee* 169⅛ (now 119). There has been a slight recovery during the last few days of, say, from three to seven dollars, compared with the lowest, but it is hardly necessary to repeat that a market which depends upon crop rumours, and has been rendered extremely nervous by further action of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in demanding the reduction of rates, had best be left to our Yankee cousins. I am glad to see a moderate recovery all the same.

A Rally in South African Mines—Will the Improvement Hold?—A Popular Appointment.

At last the Kaffir circus has taken a turn for the better, and there seems to be a fair prospect of the improvement making further progress and spreading to Rhodesians, provided only that the scare in Wall Street subsides now. It is a far cry from New York to Johannesburg, but nowadays the various financial centres are closely affecting each other, and Paris, moreover, is ever susceptible to the movements in American *Copper* and *Copper Mines*, which at once react on the favourite gambling counter of the Bourse, *Rio Tinto*. It may be taken for granted that the controlling South African houses have unostentatiously been buying shares. In fact, there is good reason for assuming that they will, as I suggested last week, give prices an upward twist, provided New York pulls itself together again. As it is, the Continent is buying cheap dividend-paying shares again, and no wonder, when it is considered that the dividends on *Kaffir shares* for the first half-year of 1910, which are to be released shortly, amount to 4½ millions sterling. By the way, an excellent impression has been created by the appointment of Mr. A. J. Sharwood, for many years a pillar of strength of the *General Mining and Finance* group, to an important and responsible position at the London offices of Mr. Abe Bailey. There is a wide field for Mr. Sharwood's great abilities in this new connection, and I trust that he will adopt the same excellent principle of affording reliable information to the market and to the shareholders promptly, which has been for some time a feature of the Albu group. This is of special importance in Rhodesian ventures in which Mr. Abe Bailey is so largely interested, and it is quite time that a good example should be set, when the leakage of information amongst other groups in connection with the Globe and Phœnix, Selukwe, etc., almost amounts to a public scandal. Yet the Rhodesian section contains many important properties with great potentialities, while prices of such shares as *Amalgamated Properties* at 8s. 4½d. are moderate, and *Gold Schists of Rhodesia* at 1½, and *Shamva Trust* at 2½ are distinctly attractive. A Buluwayo cable concerning the Gold Schist, reports an average assay of 1 oz. over 5 ft. on the Arcturus block, over 1 oz. on the "Slate" mine, while developments have begun on five other properties. As regards the *Shamva Trust*, its holdings of 72,485 *Shamva Mines* (now 4 11-16), 87,554 *Gold Schists*, 40,000 *Etna Development*, 50,000 *Selukwe Columbia* and interests in the Abercorn, Mazoe and Eldorado districts are very promising. The *Hay Gold Mining Co., Ltd.*, acquires 126 remarkably rich claims in the Mazoe district, with a capital of £155,000, but these shares are not obtainable at par, and, like most "Weil" flotations, will, no doubt, be introduced at a big premium.

A Silly Saldanha Bay Rumour.

The Secretary of the Saldanha Bay Harbour and Railway Company writes to emphatically contradict a silly rumour to the effect that the company was about to reconstruct. I confess that I never heard of the report before I saw the contradiction. Obviously a company would not go in for any reconstruction on the eve of an exceptional period of prosperity now that the connection with the Cape Railway system is being constructed, and it is about to receive large sums for building stands, etc. The shares are firming up at 12s. 6d.—13s.

West Africans Marking Time—Mexican Gold Mines Active—Sharp Fluctuations in Copper Mines.

There is always something to interfere with the West African Market, and after prices had improved slightly they received again a partial set-back by the news that a portion of the *Taquah Exploration* shaft had collapsed. It appears, however, that only 80 feet were affected and that the damage will be made good in a fortnight. In the meantime, these shares are down at 2 5-16, but *Abosso* are firm at 2 5-16, *Ashanti Goldfields* at 2 9-32. *Fanti Consols* are easier at 21s. 6d., while *Prestea Block "A"* are supported at 34s. 6d., *Prestea Mines* at 10s. 6d., *Gold Coast Amalgamated* at 3 5-16. The shares in *New West African Properties* are quoted 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per 1s. share. This syndicate, with the small capital of £7,576, owns two blocks of ten square miles, and two sets of rights over five square miles each. Paris has taken a remarkable fancy to *Mexican Gold Mines*, and has just pushed up *Mexico Mines of El Oro* to 9 9-16, and *Carmen Mines of El Oro* to 2 9-16, reports being current that these two companies will float a third neighbouring mine. *Copper* and *Copper Mines* have been tossed about with every change in the American position, and during the worst of the scare *Amalgamated* fell to 61½, from which they have rallied

to 63⅜. The only efficient remedy would apparently be the reduction for the American output, and if that were resorted to, Tintos would, of course, benefit. These have dropped to 65¼, and have now recovered to 65⅝.

RUBBER SHARE MARKET WELL SUPPORTED—THE AMERICAN OUTLOOK.

The market for Rubber Shares was cheered by the satisfactory result of the Mincing Lane Auctions, which brought a rise of from 4d. to 6d. in the low and medium qualities, even though some of the fine qualities declined 2d. Then followed a period of moderate fluctuations, weakness being produced by the collapse in the American Railroad Market, but, finally, the market steadied, latest quotations comparing as follows:—

Shares.	Price, April 25, 1910.	Price, June 27, 1910.	Price, July 4, 1910.
Anglo-Malay .. .. 2/- ..	39/- ..	29/- ..	28/9
Linggi .. .. £1 ..	70/3 ..	61/- ..	61/6
Peraks .. .. £1 ..	6 1-16	6 ..	5⅞
Selangor .. .. 2/- ..	93/- ..	3⅜ ..	4
Allagar .. .. 2/- ..	11/1½ ..	6/6 ..	7/6
Bukit Rajah .. .. £1 ..	24½ ..	18⅝ ..	20
Golden Hope .. .. £1 ..	10⅝ ..	7⅛ ..	7⅛
Highlands .. .. 2/- ..	10/- ..	6⅝ ..	6⅝
Cons. Malay .. .. £1 ..	35/6 ..	30/- ..	30/6
Johore Lands .. .. 10/- pd.	3⅜ pm.	1⅛ ..	1⅜ pm.
London Asiatics .. .. 2/- ..	19/- ..	16/6 ..	16/3
Rubber Trust .. .. 10/- pd.	30/6 pm.	2⅛ pm.	2⅛ pm.
Vallambrosa .. .. 2/- ..	65/- ..	53/- ..	54/6
Kamuning "A" .. .. 1/- pd.	17/3 ..	8/6 pm.	8/3 pm
Lanadron .. .. £1 ..	8 ..	4⅛ ..	6
Straits (Bertam) .. .. 2/- ..	12/6 ..	9/- ..	9/-
United Serdang .. .. £1 ..	8⅛ ..	6⅛ ..	6⅛
Sumatra Para .. .. 2/- ..	20/9 ..	13/3 ..	14/-
United Sumatra .. .. 2/- ..	20/6 ..	11/- ..	12/-
Kuala Lumpur .. .. 1/- ..	13 13-16	10 ..	10
Pataling .. .. 2/- ..	8⅛ ..	⅛ ..	3⅛d.

The *Vallambrosa* balance dividend of 3s. 6d. per share, making 250 per cent. for the year, excellent though it was, seems to disappoint the optimists. The *Selangor* first interim dividend is three times that of 1909, and the Damansara has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. The first of the June outputs was that of the Labu of 19,134 lbs., against 18,000 lbs. last year; total to date for 1910 89,232 lbs., again 25,413 lbs. in 1909. Labu, by the way, rose to 17s. 6d. for the 2s. shares, and seem capable of a further rise. Fine hard *Para* is firm at 10s. 1d., Plantation fine 9s. to 9s. 6d. The report of an interview with Mr. C. A. Lampard, chairman of Harrisons and Crossfield, Ltd., created a favourable impression. He predicted an annual value of well over £30,000,000 for the cultivated rubber industry in a few years' time, and put synthetic rubber altogether out of court. A sign of the times is the fact that the *Mount Austin* has sold rubber forward for 1912 at 8s. 4½d. per lb, having contracted to deliver about 43,000 lbs. during 1911 and 57,000 lbs in 1912. Exports of Para rubber for May were 1,643 tons, of which 270 tons were exported to the U.S. and 1,373 tons to Europe. This represents a great shortage of shipments to the States, and should further increase the scarcity of rubber there. The directors of the *Madagascar Rubber Company* have made a fresh call of 5s. per share upon the prefs., making these 17s. 6d. paid. They are quoted 1¾—2 premium, and the ordinary ⅞—1; *Jequié* 9s. 6d., *West Jequié* 4s. 3d., *Crude Rubber Washing* 2⅛ premium.

OIL SHARES FLUCTUATE—A SET-BACK IN MAIKOPS—GREAT PROSPECTS OF MAIKOP OILFIELD.

The Oil share market has been under a cloud during the week, partly on Paris sales, with dealings almost at the irreducible minimum. A more hopeful view was, however, taken of the *Kern River* meeting, and these shares rallied to 2s. 6d. discount. *Shell Transports* hardened to 102s., after dropping to 101s. 6d., while *Lobitos* firmed up to 6s. 3d. On the other hand, *Bakus* declined to 4s. 9d., *Schibaieff* to 1s. 9d. The *Maikop* group has again been neglected, but the further decline is altogether unjustified, and whenever the wells are sunk and the pipe line is finished this oilfield will represent a scene of great activity and prices will rally sharply. In the meantime *Maikop and General* have declined to 1¼, *Maikop Valley* to ¼ discount. About half a dozen special settlements in new oil companies, including the *General Oil and Finance Corporation*, take place this week. *Franklin Oil* were steady at 1 on the following telegram from the manager:—"Well 66, initial production 1½ to 2 barrels. Well 67 on new lease (sunk for gas for purposes of power) unproductive. Wells 68 and 69 were started this week. Nos. 70 and 71 expect to commence drilling on July 3rd. Hope to be able to let contracts for 72 and 73 during the coming week, and to complete at least five new wells during the month of July." The Baku announced a weekly production of crude oil of 2,068 tons, exclusive of oil produced from plots leased off.

THE FAILURE OF JAMES PLATT AND CO.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM A CREDITOR'S SOLICITOR.

We have received the following important letter from Mr. J. W. Browne, solicitor, of 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C., and heartily commend his suggestion to the general body of creditors:—

Referring to the articles contained in your last three issues under the heading of "The Failure of James Platt and Co.," as the solicitor acting for Mr. H. B. Day, the creditor on whose petition the receiving order was made, I wish to say that I entirely agree with your views, and that I consider it will be nothing short of scandalous if the matter is allowed to remain where it is.

The receiving order was made on the debtor's application, in my absence (though on my client's petition), and I knew nothing whatever of the appointment by the Official Receiver of Mr. Norton as manager of the business until the announcement was made at the meeting.

My client, who is a depositor, and has lost £565 12s. 8d. through the failure, has no faith whatever in the persons in charge of the estate, and he is convinced that he will receive no benefit therefrom.

Having regard to the circumstances, it is quite obvious that the interests of the depositors (who represent, as you say, about two-thirds of the total liabilities) are the last to be considered, and my client desires me to suggest that a meeting should be held to discuss the position and decide upon the course to adopt. I shall be glad if those depositors who desire to move in the matter will communicate either with me or with my client, Mr. Day, in my care.

LAW GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

There is a growing feeling amongst the commercial community that this liquidation is being hushed up—a course which we shall do our best to prevent. We have already pointed out to the President of the Board of Trade a fact which the Solicitor-General recently overlooked, when answering a question in Parliament—that the Official Receiver has full power to ask for a compulsory winding-up, notwithstanding the fact that a voluntary liquidation is in progress—and we have extracted a promise from him, that, if we will furnish him with information justifying such intervention, he will give the necessary directions. It is scarcely our work, but it shall be done.

JOHN BULL'S FINANCIAL LETTER-BOX.

(1) Letters containing inquiries must be addressed to the City Editor, John Bull, 2, Copthall Buildings, E.C. The names and addresses of correspondents must be enclosed, not, of course, for publication, but in token of good faith. Anonymous communications will be disregarded.

(2) Correspondents should adopt either a nom-de-plume, or mention initials under which the replies will appear in the paper. The stocks or subjects inquired about should also be numbered.

(3) Replies are only made in the ordinary way through the columns of this journal under the above heading, and not by letter.

(4) In no circumstances will the proprietors undertake the sale or purchase of stocks or shares.

(5) If inquirers wish it, the names and addresses of respectable firms of stockbrokers, members of the London Stock Exchange, for transacting business, will be supplied to them, in which case a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed.

(6) A Postal Order for 1/- must accompany each Financial or Insurance Enquiry.

THIRD-RATE BANK.—D. W.—You will quite understand that high rates of deposit are not compatible with safety, and that in doing as you propose you are running some risk.

INTERNATIONAL—BRANCHES.—On no account give up a good situation for such a visionary representation.

NEWSPAPER SHARES.—J. T. R.—These shares are not intended for speculation, and your stockbroker has no doubt informed you quite correctly. I have nothing to add to it. EROS.—There being no market, you could not in any case get rid of these newspaper shares, unless you can find a private purchaser for them. I must confess that I do not think much of them.

OUTSIDE BROKERS.—M. A. M. (Kingston, Jamaica).—I do not, of course, know why these people have not answered two of your letters, but I suppose they do not transact business in the United Kingdom. In any case, under the circumstances, it would be wiser for you to deal with a member of the London Stock Exchange. ANTI-OUTSIDER.—I am afraid that under the circumstances you could not recover, if you went to law, as it could not be proved. My advice to you is to leave outside brokers alone in future. Deal with members of the Stock Exchange only, when such happenings are impossible. L. McA.—If you deal with such outsiders you are bound to lose. You should deal only with members of the Stock Exchange. CAUTION (Falkirk).—The firms mentioned are outside brokers and touts of the most shady type. Have nothing to do with them, or you will lose your money. DOUBTFUL.—Why do you deal with such outside brokers? They are not philanthropists, and I am afraid it is quite impossible to recover anything. You should in future deal with members of the Stock Exchange only. The account is returned. F. W. (Edinburgh).—Outside brokers, with whom you ought not to deal. You have lost your money, and it is not worth while to throw more good money after bad by going to law. The letters are returned. HUSSAR.—(1) When you once fall into the hands of outside brokers, like those mentioned, and act on their advice, you are bound to lose your money. They have not even been formerly stockbrokers, members of the Stock Exchange; and, believe me, no money is to be made on such terms. Nos. 2 and 3 are similar persons, bent upon preying upon the unwary. I return documents. ENQUIRER (Hitchin).—I cannot be answerable for all advertisements which appear in JOHN BULL, and as a matter of principle I do not advise dealing with outside brokers. You cannot by any means say that they are safe, inasmuch as you may easily lose your money. What you require has been forwarded. LYDON.—With regard to questions 1 and 2, take Punch's advice and "Don't." (3) Yes, you can buy options on the Stock Exchange. (4) I strongly advise you not to buy these

doubtful Mining shares. (5) I send what you require to your envelope. £6.
Investment (Truro).—Yes, the whole sum has been lost, but you must be aware of my views as regards dealing with outside brokers. Wide-O.—(a) Yes. (b) All are tarred more or less by the same brush. (c) I do not think you will get much change out of these people. (d) I should be sorry to follow the advice of this firm, who have their own axe to grind. G. W. C.—As a person of intelligence, it must be obvious to you that if these people could make such splendid profits, they would make these for themselves and not for other people. They are not in business for their health, but in order to trap the credulous.

St. Cecile Municipal Casino.—F. M. C.—This is a highly speculative venture, and the manner in which it is put forward is not encouraging. Such highly-flown promises are absurd, and I strongly advise you to have nothing to do with it. Mauretania.—I do not believe in the pamphlet, "Fortunes from Casinos," and I should advise you to have nothing to do with this concern. To this case more especially applies the old adage, "Timeo Danaos et Dona ferentes." Unfortunately, an advertisement slipped into John Bull, but you will see that it has since been discontinued at our request.—Regular Reader.—Same reply as to St. Cecile Casino Co. With regard to the Premium Bonds which you bought, I doubt very much whether you have not paid too much for the same, as this person is known for charging far beyond market price. I send you the name and address of a respectable firm of foreign bankers in London. C. H. E. W. (Harrow).—Same reply. I do not advise the investment.

Five per Cent. Investment.—Bournville.—I prefer investment in sound securities, which are more easily realisable. Rhodesia Railways First Mortgage Five per Cent. Debentures should about answer your purpose.

£50 Investment.—M. T.—The best thing you can do with this money is to put it into the P.O. Savings Bank. Do not be tempted by the specious schemes of unscrupulous outside brokers, or you will lose the lot.

Cobra Bankets.—W. B. (Boscombe).—(1) No; take an early opportunity to realise. (2) Very few. (3) No. (4) ⅛ to ¼.

Debenture Redemption.—Wolarton.—I do not see any option but to wait a little longer, and then if you cannot get the money you had better consult a solicitor.

Speculative Investment.—Humber.—Why not put this £200 into sound Kaffirs, such as Randfontein Central, Randfontein South, Meyer and Charlton, Nourse Mines, most of which are dividend payers, or will enter the list shortly?

James Milne and Son.—Reader.—I am afraid the company is doing badly, and should advise selling the shares. There is no market in London; it is in Edinburgh. The letters are returned, and your enclosure has been sent to the right quarter.

Rails, Rubbers.—W. L. Q.—(1) What you require has been forwarded by post. (2) Yes. (3) South Western Deferred are highly promising, especially in view of the agreement with the Great Western. (4) Hulls have already had a big rise, but may go still higher: the dividend outlook is very encouraging. (5) Yes, the sound shares. Oils are also attractive, especially the leading Maikop issues. (6) Four per cent. per annum is the limit for absolutely safe investments, while five per cents. come within the second-class securities. (7) Not that I know of.

Asgard Mining.—Climax.—This is a reconstruction of the Mount Roudny Gold Mines, owning properties in Bohemia. No information is available with regard to results of development work, and I do not care for the concern

£300 for Investment.—Acomb.—(1) Divide the money between Home Rails and dividend-paying Kaffirs, such as Midland Deferred, North Eastern, New Steyn Estate, and Crown Mines. (2) Liptons appear a fair purchase after the reaction.

Capital Wanted.—Honest.—You require £500 capital to carry your business on in cattle buying, being willing to pay £40 interest. Advertise in the *Times;* or perhaps a reader of John Bull who sees this may feel inclined to help you.

Oil Shares.—T. T.—A fairly promising proposition in the Maikop group, and worth holding for an improvement. Lisc.—I suppose the newspapers have not got room for all quotations. The company is only in the development stage, and, therefore, does not pay dividends. The par value of the shares is 2s. It will be some time before the annual meeting will be held, as it is not so long since the company was formed.

Premium Bonds, Etc.—Teddy.—The firm in question are quite reliable, and they will keep you informed as regards prices of these Premium Bonds. F. W. H.—I am afraid you will never get your money back, but apply to the Official Receiver with regard to the matter. J. C.—The lottery itself is genuine, but I cannot vouch for these people, who have you in their own hands, as lotteries are, of course, illegal in this country. Falkirk.—The people through whom you have bought the premium bonds in question have no doubt charged you far above the market price. That, at least, is the well-earned reputation they have. I send you the name and address of a very respectable firm of foreign bankers in London, who make a speciality of the matter, and I should advise you to place the whole matter before them, giving them the particulars of the premium bonds, and ask them what their value is.

Rubber and Other Shares.—Confident (Victoria Street).—(1) Through a stockbroker. (2) You can always find such stocks in John Bull. (3) What you require has been forwarded. (4) Certainly.

Industrial Promotion.—H. J. M.—The matter is too small to interest any important promoting house. It should, in the first instance, be done by private enterprise. The document is returned.

Rubber Estates.—Planter.—I do not see how you can possibly altogether avoid intermediaries, but if you will send me particulars of the estates you have for sale I will see what I can do for you.

Small Bank.—R. B. (Brighton).—I do not consider the concern sufficiently safe, and you had better put your money in the Post Office Savings Bank, or the Birkbeck, or else in good securities, yielding from 4 to 4½ per cent. per annum. F. S. (Camberley).—This is a third-rate bank, and you cannot call deposits made at such high interest safe. By expecting such high interest, you must run certain risks.

Rubber Certificate.—Oswald.—There have been great complaints of late that although transfers are issued by certain rubber companies, they are very slow in sending the certificate, so that this is not a stockbroker's fault. You should insist upon the immediate remittance of your certificate of Molesworth shares. There is no possible reason why this should be withheld.

Rubber Shares.—Konstanreder.—This is a third-class bank, allowing very high interests on deposit. Obviously such high rates are not compatible with safety. (2) These rubber shares are fair value. The firm of brokers mentioned by you are members of the Stock Exchange and highly respectable. Dabeler (S.).—There is no market for any of the shares in question, and therefore no option but to hold. F. H. B.—If only from the point of view of their unmarketability, at present, at any rate, it would be unwise to add to your holding of these shares. Rather take an opportunity to clear out. Coolings.—The best of your holdings are, in order, Nos. 2, 3 and 5, but take profits when you can get them. Also seize any opportunity to realise the others. Oswald.—I have no reason to doubt the genuineness of this reply, and you will no doubt get the certificate in due course Adolph.—I am afraid you cannot get rid of your liability simply by forfeiting the shares. The directors of the company can, if they choose, sue you for the unpaid calls. An Old Reader (Inveraray).—You should hold your Molesworth Rubber shares. There is likely to be a movement in these shortly, and you will have seen from my articles that I expect a rise in rubber and rubber shares generally. Joss.—(1) Yes, a purchase of Molesworths to average should, with patience, yield good results. (2) What you require has been forwarded in your envelope.

Americans, Canadians.—America.—It wants a very long spoon to sup with the Devil, and you will take great risks by plunging so largely into Americans and Canadians at the present time. If you are still determined to launch out, buy only on reactions and sell on recoveries.

East Rand Proprietary.—Sound Investment.—Yes, East Rand Proprietary is a sound investment amongst Kaffir shares, and would be suitable for putting your money into. What you require has been forwarded.

£211 for Investment.—Pakeha.—You cannot obtain more than 4 per cent. per annum in absolutely safe investments. Japanese Four per Cent. can now be bought at 94 x d., yielding 4¼ per cent. per annum, while Grand Trunk First Five per Cent. Preference are quoted at 108, yielding £4 12s. 6d. per cent. per annum. The higher the yield the greater the risk.

Gwanda (Rhodesia) Con. Developing Co.—Nemo.—(1) There is no market for these shares, and there is not the slightest connection between it and the Rhodesia Exploration and Development Company. It really belongs to the Rhodesia, Limited, group. (2) I am afraid there is no information to give.

Oils, Kaffirs.—Grip.—(1) These oil shares are quoted at 3-16 premium, and a profit is always worth taking. (2) If you have these shares you should hold, but as regards dividend prospects for the latter half of the year it is impossible to judge at present.

Bond System.—Doubtful.—I do not like the system, and advise you either to join a leading building society, or to put your money in the P.O. Savings Bank.

Seven Investments.—Hastings.—All seven are good holdings of their kind, and you should have nothing to worry about them.

National Share Exchange.—A. H. M. (Palmer's Green).—Owing to a set-back, the account was closed, the margin being exhausted except as to 10s., as to the disposition of which the Exchange is awaiting your instructions. J. B. (Southend).—As to the Triple Combination, the margin was exhausted owing to the fall. On the day of expiry, the call option could not be exercised at a profit; option money is not, of course, returnable, but is a fixed price paid for right to call shares at stated dates. The highest tape quotation of Canadas was 203½—203, not 203⅛. As you are aware, you are in debt to the Exchange in the sum of £10, as you had your "flutter" and stopped the cheque.

(We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.)

INSURANCE REPLIES.

Insurance Enquiries should be addressed Insurance Editor, 67, Long Acre, W.C.

Renewal of Policy.—A. E. D. (Canterbury).—You cannot compel the company to continue the insurance if they are unwilling to do so. The obvious way to avoid the fire risk you fear is to hurry up and take out a policy with another office—if you can get one to do this particular insurance.

National Standard Life Assurance Corporation.—W. H. (Didsbury).—We rather think not.

Salvation Army Assurance.—G. J. S. (Motherwell).—We advise you to take the surrender value of your policy, as our Editor did a few years ago. P. A. C. (Portsmouth).—We are obliged to you for the cutting you send us respecting this society. See previous answer.

Provident Association of London.—F. T. (London).—We know of no good reason why you should not accept the agency offered you.

City Life Assurance.—Meteoric (Cardiff).—The life business of the company is steadily increasing. J. L. (Nottingham).—We should certainly continue the policy.

Wesleyan and General Assurance.—R. H. G. (Stourbridge).—When a society makes the statement which you say the Wesleyan and General has made to your father, it is generally the more prudent way to accept what is offered. We should be disposed, therefore, to accept the £19 now and the £10 at death. Cradley (London).—The outlook is not satisfactory.

Refuge Assurance Co., Ltd.—J. T. (Muswell Hill).—Agents of insurance companies often make statements not warranted by the facts. It is not at all likely that the office authorised the statement that you could at any time get two-thirds of the amount you paid in on your policy. The amount they offered you, namely, £11 6s. 10d., appears to be about what they might be expected to offer for a policy such as yours. As to what action you can take to compel them to pay you more, it is not open to you to exercise any such compulsion.

Law Guarantee and Trust Society.—E. W. D. (Leicester).—(1) We do not consider you have any preferential claim. (2) No, the Society is in liquidation, and there is not enough money to meet the claims of creditors. (3) No. (4) We do not see what you can do except wait. We are not able to say whether there will be compulsory winding up. The hotels are to be put up at auction. We know of no one of them, or only one, which is paying at the present time, but several of them might do so under proper management.

Mutual Life Assurance Company of New York.—Shepherdon (Nuneaton).—Yes, certainly, it is a sound and reliable company.

Purchase of Annuity.—E. M. (Brondesbury).—It would not be possible to buy an annuity of £2 per week for life with the sum of £1,000 at your age. Such an annuity would cost you, roughly, £1,850, and you could only do it on these terms at one, or at most, two offices.

Liverpool Victoria Insurance Corporation.—F. B. (Birmingham).—We think you would be well advised to do so.

Universal Insurance Loan and Investment Co.—J. B. (Port Talbot).—The reason why this company has transferred its industrial business to the Royal Liver Insurance Company is that its directors do not see their way to continue the business now that its principal financial supporter is dead. As to whether you should continue payments, we certainly do not think your position is worsened by the connection with the Royal Liver.

First Dutch Insurance Co., Ltd.—J. E. (Camberwell).—The company does not do ordinary insurance business. It insures against risk in lotteries. You should study its conditions, as stated in the printed matter that is supplied to you. You may rely upon its doing what it undertakes to do. We return your policy.

Adelphi Insurance Co.—W. H. L. (Catford).—If the person to whom you refer is acting in the way you describe, he has brought himself within the range of the criminal law. We cannot believe that the managing director of the company would sanction the continued employment of the man if he knew, as you say he knows, what he is doing.

Law Car and General Insurance Corporation.—Anxious (Chiswick).—The difference is obvious and material. If a call were made you would have no option but to pay. As it is, you are simply invited to pay up your shares in full. Our information is that the company is doing fairly well, but, as we have said before, we do not much like the circular to which you direct our attention. In one way and another they have had a lot of money lately. S. J. S. (Southwell).—For your purpose we should prefer another selection.

Endowment Policy.—Dakar (Uttoxeter).—It is obviously your duty to acquaint the company with the fact that you are not merely visiting, but residing for considerable periods of time in West Africa, otherwise if you happen to die before the policy matures there may be difficulties. As to whether you should accept the loan offered you upon the policy, that obviously is a matter you must decide for yourself. How can we answer such a question without knowing your circumstances?

Prudential Insurance Co.—R. C. (Luton).—Prudential agents in the habit of marking policies in the way you describe act irregularly, and these marks in no way bind the directors of the company.

Tirone Insurance Co.—F. H. S. (St. James' Square).—We are obliged to you for the information you send us respecting the managing director of the company. R. A. L. (London).—We note what you say with respect to your dealings with this company.

Colliery Debentures.—Artisan.—This is a very doubtful concern, which does not even appear in the usual works of reference. Do not part with any more money, but rather sell what Debentures you have, if you can.

THIS FREE BOOK EXPLAINS THE SECRET OF MONEY-MAKING.

How "Temporary Investments" May Be Made to Pay Big Profits. Extraordinary Public Demand for the Free Edition of a Remarkable Book on Money-Management.

ANOTHER EDITION NOW BEING POSTED TO ALL WHO WRITE FOR COPIES.

There has been an extraordinary demand for the Free Edition of a remarkable book, issued by a famous London financial house, which explains the chief secrets of money-making for the benefit of all who want to make big profits with small sums.

The recent announcement in the leading London newspapers that free copies of this book would be forwarded at once to all readers likely to find the work useful was the signal for a tremendous manifestation of popular desire, which broke all records.

In a few hours the whole of the large First Edition of "Temporary Investments" was disposed of, and hasty orders were given for the printing of a new edition of 25,000 copies.

This second edition is now ready.

Sit down now, then, take out your pen, and address a postcard to R. A. Smith and Co., 9, Canadian Club Chambers, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W., asking them for a presentation copy of the New Edition of "Temporary Investments."

Post it to-day, and the day after to-morrow you will receive the book gratis and post free.

How to Make Money in Safety.

Judicious "Temporary Investment" is the most rapid way of making money in the world.

It is the one way in which the man or woman who possesses only a few pounds can start with precisely the same prospects of success as the great capitalists.

That £5 you start with to-day may be £500 next year. Read how in the Free Book. Twelve months later it may be £5,000, or even more.

This never will happen so long as you keep all your savings in the Savings Bank with its paltry 2½ per cent. You must get rid of this 2½ per cent. limitation. No one ever got rich on such interest as this.

Confidence of Many Years' Standing.

"Temporary Investments" is published by that great financial house, R. A. Smith and Co., Canadian Chambers, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., which, founded so long ago as the year 1889, has, during the many years of its existence, won the confidence and gratitude of thousands of small investors in every part of the world.

Moreover, the position of this great Financial House, its long and varied experience, and the fact that it is in close touch with all those hidden springs which move the vast and complicated machinery of the stock markets, enables it to give the very best advice to its clients as to the most favourable opportunities of making big money with small.

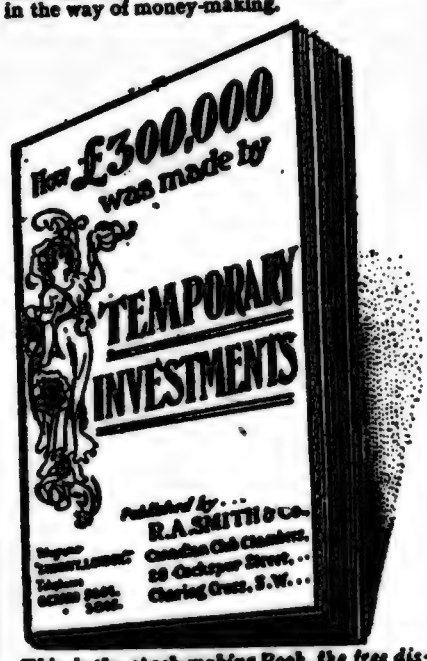
These opportunities are always occurring—we have only to instance the enormous profits made during the recent Rubber boom as an example—but it is only those who can secure the early advice of the great financial experts, such as those who have undertaken the publication of "Temporary Investments," who can make the most profitable use of these opportunities.

Early Exclusive Information.

To make the biggest profits, it is necessary to hear of these "good things" just a little before the information percolates through to the members of the outside public.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,
Who is said to be the richest man in the world. He began life as a poor boy, and at 18 was only earning 2s. 6d. a day as a clerk. He was one of the first discoverers of how money may be used to make money. His income to-day is several millions yearly.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
One of the world's richest men to-day. He is a fine example of what the methods explained in the free book, "Temporary Investments," are capable of accomplishing in the way of money-making.



This is the epoch-making Book, the free distribution of which by a well-known London Financial Firm has had the effect of a bomb-shell in the world of Higher Finance, because it is telling the whole world how to use a small capital so that it quickly multiplies itself.

A Second Edition of 25,000 copies of this book on "Temporary Investments" has just been received from the printers.

Free Copies will be sent to all who apply before the Second Edition is exhausted.

Readers who get this book and take advantage of the facilities therein described are kept supplied with reliable information.

This is why so many readers of "Temporary Investments" are now able to handsomely increase their incomes and their balances at the bank, and in numerous instances have derived profits actually five, seven, or ten times the amount originally employed.

How successful clients of R. A. Smith and Co. have been in this respect is proved by the hundreds of letters in the possession of this firm, expressing the delight of their writers at the large profits they have made.

What even the smallest investor requires in all financial operations of this nature is, of course, Security.

When dealing through the medium of a great house like that of R. A. Smith and Co., this Security is, of course, assured.

£50,000 Reserve Fund Guarantees You Against Loss.

When it is said that this firm is in the happy position of possessing a reserve fund of so large an amount as £50,000, and that the liabilities of the firm are always kept within this limit, no more need be said.

Four other important points which readers of "Temporary Investments" are glad to know may just be mentioned. These are:—

1. That clients are not charged a single penny for brokerage.
2. That no charge whatever is made for commission.
3. That every amount due to clients is paid readily and promptly immediately it becomes due.
4. That just the same care and consideration, the same quality of advice, and the same splendid opportunities for fortune-making are given to the small client as are given to the wealthy one. The man or woman with £5 finds himself or herself treated in precisely the same way as the man who invests £5,000. If you are a client of R. A. Smith and Co., that one thing is sufficient to assure you of absolute equality and fairness of treatment.

Unlimited profits (profits are paid daily), no brokerage or commission, security guaranteed by a £50,000 reserve fund, and the best financial advice in London, what could anyone want more?

All this will be yours if you write for a copy of "Temporary Investments," and follow the advice it contains.

Fortune at Your Gate.

Fortune is at your gate—knocking. But if—as, alas! so many people do, you turn round in your bed of unenterprising habit and lazily murmur: "Wait till she knocks again," maybe she will pass on to an address where she will be welcomed more heartily, and will never return to you a second time.

Don't let this happen to you. You never know what you may be losing if you let this one opportunity slip by.

But, whatever you do, write for the book and see. And, having seen it, you are practically certain to be convinced of the personal practicability of the plan it explains.

Gratis and post free, the book will be sent to you on application to-day by letter or postcard, telegram, or telephone, to R. A. Smith and Co., 9, Canadian Chambers, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. Telegrams, "Liability, London." Telephones, Gerrard, 5804 and 5805.

LETTERS FROM JANE ANN.

[Being communications from a young person to her friends and relations.]

By Moore Anking.

LETTER No. IV.

The Durdles,
Diddleston.

Dear Peggy,—It *was* sweet of you to send me that nice, long letter. You not being much of a skollar, as I might say.

Fancy you practising for the paygent! But what a rotten character. Been reading all about her. Here's what it says in the book:—"the princess Isabella took a oath that she would not change her body-linen before the town of Ostenned was took which was three years after and was a pail brown colour or buff similar to that of a hare."

I s'pose they put her in a home at the finish.

I dessay you'd look the part all right, dear; fact is, I'm sure you would. But if you was marching about I don't see how any body could tell—not if you had other things on over 'em. An' you couldn't wear a train nor nothing, s'far's I can make out. It *was* a rotten part, might have got you locked up.

You don't stick up for yourself enough, dear. I think that's where you make the mistake. You should hear me rap on at Bert sometimes. I don't allow no chap to tell me what I ought to wear. I says to Bert, "When I interfere with your trousers and things," I says to him, "it'll be time enough for you to put your spoke in." You want to be more firmer, dear.

How did you come to fall out with your chap, after all? You said you'd fell out in your letter, but you didn't say what about. Nice being you, to have a change when you like. Licks me, though, why you don't try the Park of a Sunday morning. You won't never pick up anything much round the ice-cream barrows.

Having lovely weather here, but I don't expect to get much chance to go anywhere for a time, though Lord Dumchuck's always very nice—I see more of him than I do of the missus. I b'lieve he'd do anything for me if I was to ask him.

Fact is, the littlest of my pair is teething, though I do hope and trust she'll soon pull through. Up to now I've spoiled a couple of thimbles rubbing the pet's gums to get 'em along.

Talking of pulling reminds me somehow of horses. Lady Dumchuck has one extra special for her own use. Fancy having your very own gee-gee. You wouldn't get me to do the Tom Bowling act, though—up aloft, I mean. Once or twice when I've been pushing the pram she's nearly jumped over me. Them's the only times I've really had a good look at her. You ought to see the beautiful gown she wears, navy blue—six-three a yard at the very cheapest, an' then she must have took the piece. Seems to be miles of it.

Would you believe it, though, when her ladyship goes riding she wears top boots and a man's hat. Hat, did I say? Fright, I call it. If Bert had the money his lordship's got, and I was his missus, would I go about in a man's hat? Ask yourself the question. I'd 'ave a hat big round as the Cristall Pallis, an' a feather as high as the top of Sint Paul's.

Hope I spelled them right, old queen, but I'm writing this in the shrub-house and the light's going wanky. Shouldn't wonder if it wants another penny in the slot.

Oh, dear me! I don't rightly know how to stop this blooming letter, and there's such a lot I want to say.

S'pose you haven't seen Bert. Shouldn't make no fuss of him, if I was you. Only make him flighty.

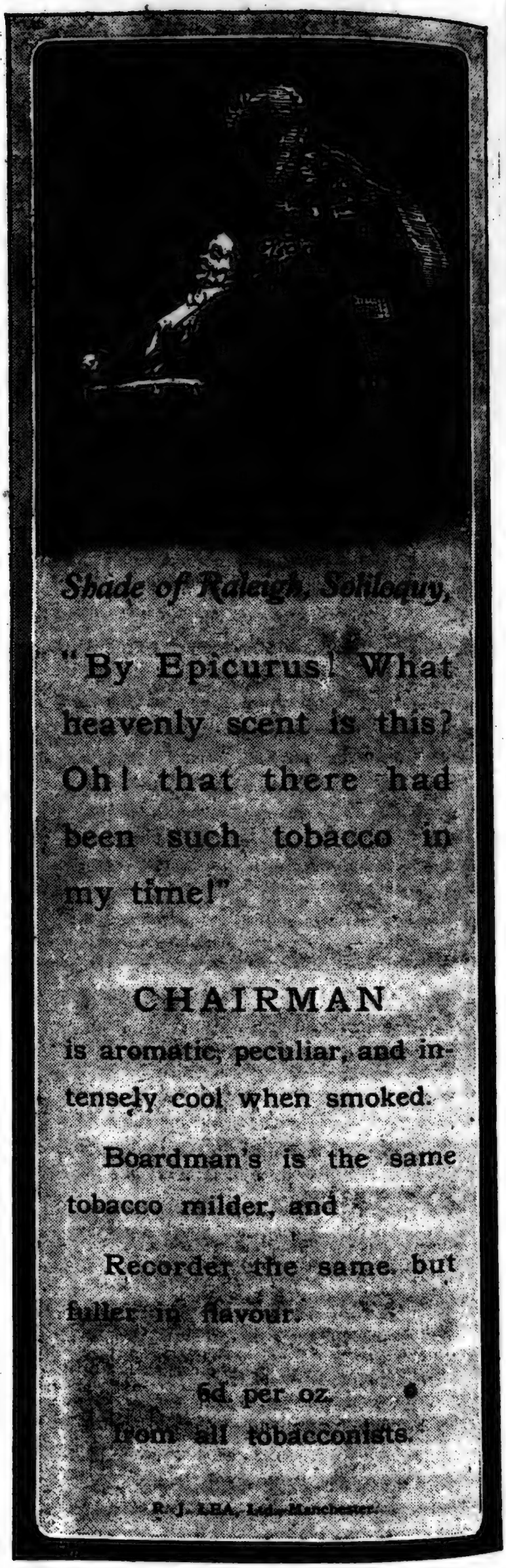
Here've I been and quite forgot the youngsters' bottles—oh, dear, I *shall* have to buck up.

Well now, write soon's you get this, dear, an' let me know if you an' your johnny have got friends again. Fond good-bye, dear, for the present. x x x With love,

Jane Ann.

What Is Your Number?

See page iii. of Cover.


Shade of Raleigh, Soliloquy.
"By Epicurus! What heavenly scent is this? Oh! that there had been such tobacco in my time!"
CHAIRMAN
is aromatic, peculiar, and intensely cool when smoked.
Boardman's is the same tobacco milder, and
Recorder the same, but fuller in flavour.
6d. per oz.
From all tobacconists.
R. J. LEA, Ltd., Manchester.

£2-2-0 Talking Machines FREE

Read our astounding Offer!

NO PUZZLES! NO GUESSING!! NO NONSENSE!!!

The conditions are simplicity itself. Our offer is straightforward, businesslike, and absolutely genuine. It is this:—

We will present you with this high-grade talking machine (our celebrated Cantophone) FREE, provided you buy at least twenty-five records at the usual standard price—from us. You will require a selection of records in any case—these we offer are first-class, double-sided, 10-inch disc records, which may be selected from a repertoire of over 300, comprising the finest orchestral, instrumental and vocal selections.

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Mexican National Packing Company.

(Incorporated under the Laws of New Jersey, U.S.A.

RE-ORGANISATION.

Arrangements have been made having for their object the reorganisation of the Mexican National Packing Company as an English Company incorporated under the English Companies' Acts, which is to be managed by The Packing House Development Company, Limited, which is directly under the control and management of Messrs. Van den Berghs, with Messrs. W. and J. Biggerstaff and Messrs. Poels and Brewster, and these firms have made a careful investigation through their own expert in Mexico, into the prospects of the business. Their expert estimates that under their control and with the new capital, the English Company will realise the following profits:—

For the first year	... ...	£125,000
„ second year	... ...	175,000
„ third year	... ...	200,000
„ fourth year	... ...	250,000

The Plan or Reorganisation has the full approval of Mr. John W. DeKay, the President of the Mexican National Packing Company.

The capital of the new Company will be:—
£1,700,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and £750,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

The preference shares will be preferential as to capital, and after payment of a non-cumulative dividend of 6 per cent. to the ordinary shareholders, will be entitled in addition to their 6 per cent. cumulative dividend to rank pari passu with the ordinary shareholders in respect to the remaining profits of the business available for distribution.

The rights of the outstanding £500,000 Rastro debentures of the Packing Company are recognised by the creation of second mortgage income debenture stock to the extent of £300,000 bearing cumulative interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and secured as to both capital and interest on the whole undertaking, including the Rastro in the City of Mexico and the concessions connected therewith, after the first mortgage bonds, but before the preference shares of the new Company, but having no rights of foreclosure for the first five years, as set out in the plan of reorganisation.

Assenting Rastro debenture holders will be entitled to receive, as set out in the plan of reorganisation, in respect of each £100 of their Rastro debentures £60 of the 6 per cent. second mortgage income debenture stock and £40 of the participating preference shares.

Assenting holders of the 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Packing Company will be entitled to receive, in exchange of each $100 of such bonds, £20 sterling of the said participating preference shares, above referred to.

All debenture and bond holders of the Packing Company who assent to the plan of reorganisation will, at the time of exchange, be paid in cash the interest on the debentures and bonds held by them up to the date when the securities of the new Company are ready for such exchange.

The assenting holders of the preference and ordinary shares of the Packing Company will be entitled to receive £2 10s. of the ordinary shares of the new Company in exchange for each one share of $100 of the Packing Company.

The additional capital required for the working capital of the undertaking, and for the cost of carrying through the reorganisation will be provided by the creation of an authorised issue of £1,000,000 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, redeemable in twenty years, and secured by a first charge upon the whole of the undertaking of the new Company. Arrangements have been made for the insurance of an amount not exceeding £600,000 of these bonds to net the new Company 80 per cent. of their par value after paying the cost of stamping, printing, underwriting and issuing. The remaining £400,000 cannot be issued except with the consent of the new Company in general meeting.

All of the remaining holders of Rastro debentures, 6 per cent. consolidated gold bonds, and preference and ordinary stock of the Packing Company, who wish to concur in this plan of reorganisation, are invited to deposit their securities, on or before the 30th July, 1910, with the Bankers to The British and Mexican Trust Company, Limited, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., 67, Lombard Street, London, E.C., against which they will receive certificates of deposits entitling them in due course to receive:—

(1) The amount of mortgage debentures or preference or ordinary shares in the new Company, and

(2) The interest (in cash) which shall have accrued due in respect of the bonds, and / or debentures up to date at which such new securities are ready for exchange

Or, failing the completion of the reorganisation, the return of their bonds, debentures or shares.

Copies of the Plan of REORGANISATION may be obtained at the office of THE BRITISH AND MEXICAN TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

London, 30th June, 1910.

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DESCRIPTIVE SYNOPSIS Price 2/- from the AUTHOR (letters only) 82, CROSVENOR STREET, LONDON, W.,
or the publisher, SEALE, 10, Imperial Arcade, E.C.

THE REV. MR. YEARSLEY AND "JOHN BULL."

It will remembered that some months ago we commented upon the circumstances under which the Rev. Ralph O. Yearsley, Rector of Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, caused his daughter to be placed under control. We suggested that the circumstances of the case did not warrant this step, whereupon Mr. Yearsley instituted proceedings for libel.

Upon the case being called on a few days ago, Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., stated that since the words complained of were published the proprietors of JOHN BULL had had the opportunity of considering certain facts of which they had hitherto been unaware. The result of this fuller knowledge had made it right for them to say, as they did that day through him, that the reflections upon the plaintiff's conduct were unwarranted by these facts and were unreservedly withdrawn. The defendants had pleasure in stating that no aspersion could be made upon the plaintiff's parental conduct or upon the exercise of parental discretion which he made in the painful circumstances in which he was placed. The defendants expressed profound regret that the plaintiff should have been caused the pain and anxiety occasioned by the article. The record was accordingly withdrawn, Mr. Justice Ridley observing that the proprietors of JOHN BULL had acted in a very straightforward and honourable manner.

A NON-INFLAMMABLE FILM.

Some extraordinary experiments were made at the Criterion Restaurant last Saturday, when before a goodly number of guests Herr Benno Borzykowski's remarkable invention—"Borrid"—was tested and proved to possess all that he claims for it—namely, fire-proof, non-breakable, and free from all danger. For years the material generally used in cinematograph theatres has been known to be of a highly inflammable nature, whilst the same remark applies to the ornaments with which many girls have been in the habit of decorating their heads—several appalling disasters have occurred.

Mr. Benno Borzykowski may therefore be hailed as a public benefactor, for by introducing to the world this substitute for celluloid, he has accomplished a task which should revolutionise not only the entire "picture world," but also the large trade of fancy articles now made with highly inflammable productions.

"Borrid" is, in fact, *non-burnable;* and managers and manufacturers will, therefore, realise its value, especially as it can be obtained at no greater cost than the old celluloid.

CARTER AND BELL AGAIN.

THE NOTORIOUS FIRM OF SOLICITORS ADOPT THEIR USUAL TACTICS IN GUERNSEY.

Messrs. Carter and Bell are at it again, and their conduct is once more to be the subject of a complaint to the Law Society. It will be remembered that in connection with the affairs of the Joint Stock Trust and Finance Corporation this firm received a rebuke, in open Court, from Mr. Registrar Hood, and, later on, from the Law Society. They are now distinguishing themselves in Guernsey, where they are endeavouring to upset the liquidation of a private company, whose affairs are of no public interest; but it has the attraction for them of a possible annoyance to Mr. Bottomley, whom, according to the evidence given in a recent case, they have vowed "never to leave." It appears that before the commencement of certain proceedings in the Guernsey Courts, Mr. Bell sought out a local press representative, and gave him a long statement of what he called the "facts" of the case, with the result that a most misleading report got into the London papers. The Attorney-General called the attention of the Court to the matter last Saturday, and even Mr. Bell's own counsel, in disclaiming any personal knowledge of what had been done, associated himself entirely with the Attorney-General's protest. More is likely to be heard of the matter.

THE ORIGIN OF BANKING.

Apropos our recent observation, in the course of our editorial notes, that "We had no idea that banking was mentioned in the Bible," several readers of a criminal type of mind have asked us whether we have never heard of a certain individual "lodging with one Simon, *a tanner*"? Others remind us that Pharaoh received a check on the Bank of the Red Sea—crossed by Moses!

Open Letter to John Bull.

July 9, 1910.

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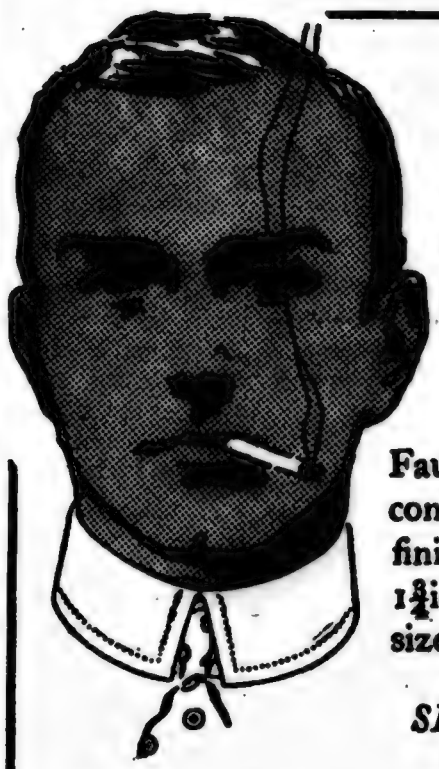

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THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

By M. Clement Scott.

"Priscilla Runs Away."

Elizabeth Arnim's poetic story comes to us almost as an old friend, swathed in newly-tinted draperies.

As with poor Karl Heinz, in "Old Heidelberg," so it happens with the beautiful Princess Priscilla, in the "make-believe" Castle of Lothen-Kunitz—the etiquette of the Court stifles her, she pines for freedom and a life unfettered by the bondage of Royal restraint. It is true her cousin, the Prince of Lucerne has asked her times out of number to become his wife, but Priscilla does not care for that sort of wooing, her nature is full of idealism and imagination. She lives in dreamland; therefore, when she learns that her father is going to announce publicly her betrothal with the Prince at a grand reception, and so put an end to Priscilla's Quixotic fancies, in desperation she commands her old tutor—again another facsimile, that of the professor in "Old Heidelberg"—to escort her and a maid to Creeper Cottage, Symford, where, after a week of the "simple life," that doesn't turn out as rosily as she expected, the Princess almost breaks her silly little heart because the Prince of Lucerne has not flown off in search of her quickly enough.

The story of "Priscilla Runs Away" is indeed simplicity itself, and no rarer jewel than Miss Neilson-Terry could possibly be found to fill so chaste a setting as that of the half-child, half-girl Princess, so far as radiance and beauty are concerned; but—and here I crave pardon for what in the interest of dramatic art I feel bound to say, because there are so few youthful actors and actresses to-day of genuine promise—it does seem to me a million and one pities that Miss Neilson-Terry has been allowed to run before she can walk.

This lovely young lady has all the makings of a very fine actress in her, all the attractiveness and talent that should eventually land her at the top of the ladder; but why spoil *her* chances, and take away *our* pleasure, by placing her in a part that her very youth-hood makes it impossible for her to do justice to?

The girl's personality is enchanting, and a sheer delight to all, but when she has to attack moments bordering upon tragedy, than the connoisseur discerns those naughty little mannerisms, and ugly habits, oozing out which, if not checked now, will become permanent; the career of a really gifted artist will be ruined, and we cannot afford to sit down and let Miss Neilson-Terry drift down the wrong path without just putting in a word or two of grave warning.

To mention a few of the others in the cast of this pretty comedy at the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. Charles V. France, Mr. Charles Maude, Mr. Lyall Swete, Miss Sydney Fairbrother, and Miss Agnes Thomas act to perfection, each player making a distinctive type of the character allotted to them.

That congratulations without number have been showered upon Miss Neilson-Terry for her performance of the Princess Priscilla I know, and the trumpet of her success has been sounded on all sides, so I realise fully how greatly I am in the minority; but, nevertheless, I stick to my guns, and say what I think, for I am a friend—not a mere idle flatterer.

"Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner."

Anyone wanting to enjoy a good, healthy hour or so of exciting drama should welcome Lewis Waller's revival at the Lyric Theatre of "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner," originally produced at the now defunct Imperial Theatre years ago.

Messrs. Stephens and E. Lyall Swete's play abounds with interest, and gives Lewis Waller ample opportunity of showing what an actor of fire and force he can be when the chance occurs.

To say that he has never been seen to better advantage would be to use a phrase that I have often used before, but it really would be difficult to conceive a more "Walleresque" *rôle* than that of the *debonnaire* Captain Robert Peyton.

There is fine acting at the Lyric, too, from Lottie Venne—an ever-admirable and clever actress; but Miss Madge Titheridge is too hard, and inclined to mistake noise for imperiousness.

"Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner" is evidently a firm favourite, and should remain chained to the Lyric until the lengthy provincial tour claims Lewis Waller elsewhere.

WHY SMOKING IS INJURIOUS.

It is known that Turkish Cigarettes are mostly made from tobacco blended with Suluk, which is impregnated with opium, and consequently the head and the throat suffer considerable irritation owing to this drug. An eminent firm now guarantee their Turkish Cigarettes to be entirely free from Suluk, and offers 100 of their "Fez" Cigarettes (equivalent in value to 4s.) for 2s. 6d. Arrangements have been made with all the leading tobacconists to stock this brand in boxes of 10, 20, 50, and 100, so as to meet the convenience of all.

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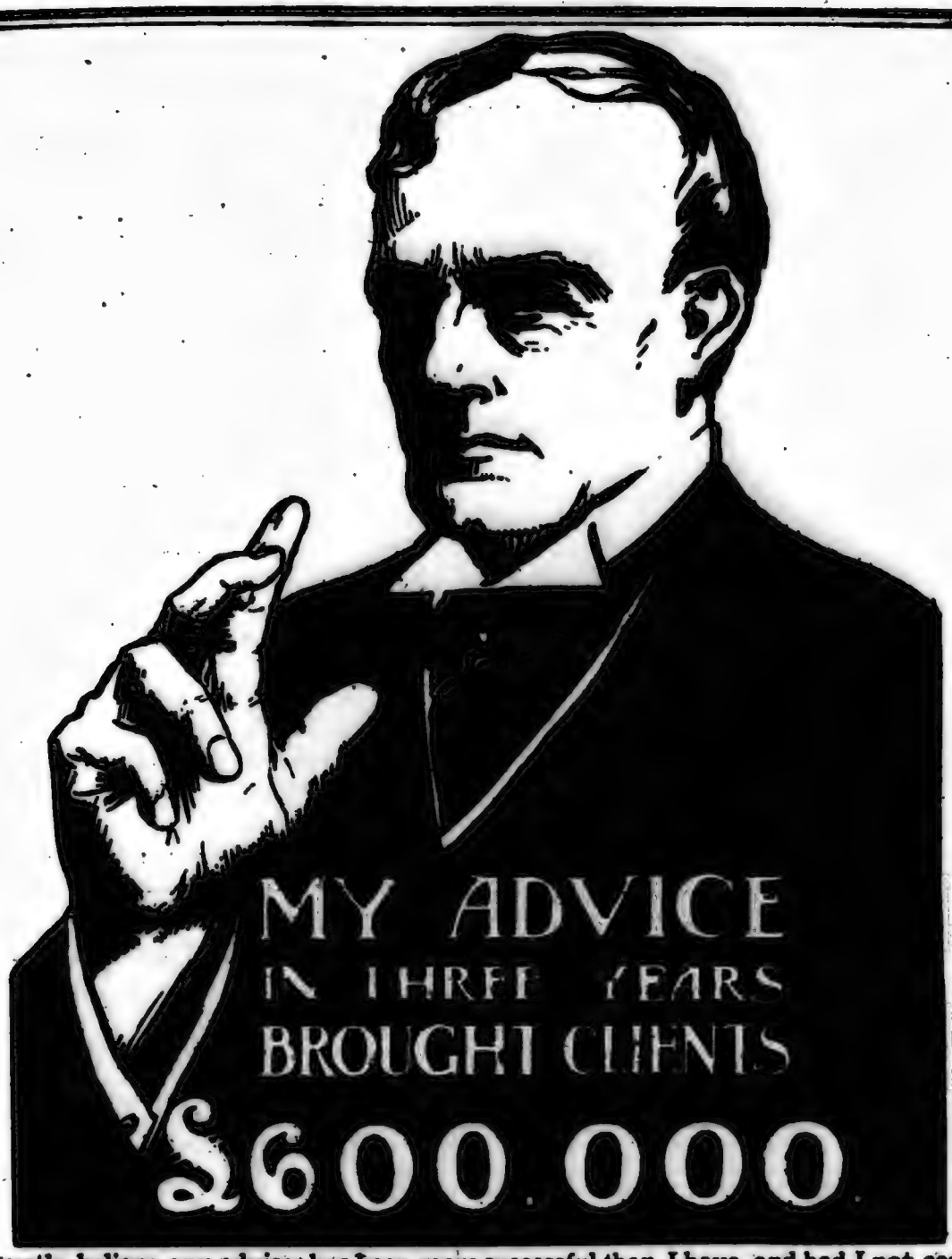

I do not honestly believe any adviser has been more successful than I have, and had I not conclusive evidence in support of my statement I should not ask anyone to believe it. I have written a short treatise, entitled—

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The Printer who took my recommendations from me in manuscript and conveyed the copy to be set up in type, and who supplied the firm with the copies of the printed recommendation; the Post Office authorities who brought the vans down to convey the letters to Mount Pleasant Post Office; copies of the financial papers two days afterwards, and copies of the same papers at a later date. Sometimes the stock rose almost immediately, but other times it took a few days, a week, sometimes even longer—but it rose.

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JOHN BULL'S WOMENFOLK.

By Mrs. Bull.

The Summer Fireplace.

I often rather wonder that some woman artist doesn't take up the complicated question of fire-screens for the summer grate, and give some really new and picturesque designs for these to a suffering world. Goodness knows who does invent fire-screens, but it must be somebody with an infinite yearning towards tawdriness, to judge by the specimens shown even by the good shops. What the connection is between bulrushes and an empty fireplace I have never been able to ascertain; or why everyone's spare bedrooms should be supposed to want a blend of salmon-colour and leaf-green in drawn Jap silk in a white enamelled frame. But since it is so, those of us with only small household incomes to spend must meet the difficulty ourselves, and here are one or two ways of doing so. Take one of the quite common white enamelled screens with cheap drawn silk in the centre—about one and elevenpence—and cut out the mean drapery, inserting in its place a plain, flat-panel of handsome, large-patterned chintz or cretonne. This should be preferably of a bold and definite floral design—I saw a lovely one of big, outlined Malmaisons on a biscuit-coloured ground that was most effective so used—and of course chosen to suit the colouring of the room. The panel should be well stretched and fixed in behind with very tiny tin-tacks. A friend of mine stained one screen's woodwork a very dark green, and filled in the panels with a handsome cretonne of heavy purple hollyhocks and leaves on a cream ground. The result was excellent. For dining-rooms a good scheme is to paint the woodwork black, and to insert two squares of the imitation tapestry now sold for cushion covers, I mean that with figure designs in dull, soft colourings. The screen panels are usually long, of necessity, and the cushion covers square, but these can be cut at the sides, and broad bands of cut linen with a hand-worked design placed above and below. Of course for needlewomen panels of appliqué linens in bold designs worked out in dull shades are the most artistic of all. These linen screens, with a bank of ferns in front, make an excellent grate ornament.

The Fighting Female.

Some of us are being filled with a sort of vague sense of apprehension as legends of ladies flinging fat policemen lightly over their heads, and sundry jiu-jitsu triumphs, are constantly quoted at us. If we don't at once clap our hands at these victories of our sex we are accused by our suffragist friends of being shocked and Early Victorian. Yet I deny that many of us are actually shocked in the old sense of the word. We are quite willing, most of us, to let our sisters make street scenes and have kerbstone fights if they really think that is a short cut to empire. What really is lurking at the back of our minds is an unspoken fear for the future, if such women are to become the physical equals and combatants of men. I mean for our own future. For in that case their tyranny over the quieter workers of their own sex would be unspeakable. Most of us would rather fly to the East and marry Turks than suffer it for a week. If one can conceive a state of affairs in which some species of wild pest already endowed with the power to sting were suddenly endowed with the power to trample and gore you also, the idea becomes defined. Clearly, if women are going to adopt this method of fighting, they must lay down their old armaments, such, say, as incoherence, hysteria, scolding, and shrill contradiction—methods they still share with very weak men. Tears must be put away in a bottle, and archnesses and small verbal coquetries be no more. Good-bye, also, to the indulgence of spite, and the long, long reliance on infinite feminine privilege. Such women must then stand or fall by their power to knock down, or otherwise, big and muscular men. Nevertheless this picture is impossible. That sort of woman wants everything. She would retain the usual feminine ideas of interference and rank injustice, plus masculine capacity for enforcing them. And she would then not only abuse but murder those of her sisters who possess the real woman's sceptre of rule—wit, gentleness, beauty, and idealism. Not very long ago I received a furious letter from one of these noisy materialists, bitterly attacking me for praising "charm." She said women were meant to work and fight, and I was a drawing-room fool. I felt rather flattered, on the whole. It means far more power in the long run, and is more becoming than a kerbstone virago.

Keeping Oak.

Nowadays most housekeepers seem to possess some good samples of modern oak, either stained or fumed, if they are not lucky enough to have it old, and yet very few know how to take care of it, or get the best effect from it. For instance, oak should never be touched with furniture polish; for ordinary cleaning a damp cloth, or a very slightly oily cloth—olive oil—should be used. But for the large periodical cleans, for ring marks made by glasses or vases, and for general preservation, the best possible mixture is nine parts olive oil and one part paraffin. The paraffin destroys the germs of the invisible wood-insect, and prevents what is called "worm-eating" in wood. This mixture applied at intervals assists the action of sun and smoke in the darkening of the wood, and very greatly enhances its beauty.

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BULLETIN

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THE ONLY

Evening Financial Paper.

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HOLIDAYS.

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CHARLES STEVENS, Ltd., 123, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate St., E.C.
'Phone: Central 9713.

"I am full of Life and Vigour."

Listen to what people who have taken Guy's Tonic have to say about this splendid Health Builder:

"I rise in the morning bright and full of energy, and am altogether a new Being."—Mr. H. Dawson, of Totland Villa, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight.

"I am now so thoroughly well that it seems as if Years had been taken off my age."—Mrs. E. Clayton, Linford, near Stanford-le-Hope.

"Guy's Tonic has saved me many a Doctor's Bill."—Mr. W. Berry, Leanders Road, Bedford Park, London, W.

"I feel bright and fit for work, and have no tired feeling."—Miss Edith M. Runce, 176, Brixton Road, London, S.W.

"I now enjoy perfect health—thanks to Guy's Tonic."—Mr. David Cameron, 11, Collier Street, Johnstone, N.B.

"All I can say is—that Guy's Tonic is a Grand Remedy, absolutely Grand."—Mr. S. S. Staddin, "Melrose," Decony Road, Newton Abbot.

"I am very pleased that I sent for a free sample bottle of Guy's Tonic. It is a wonderful Medicine."—Nurse Young, Stafford Place, Faringdon, Berks.

Test Guy's Tonic Yourself—Free.

We might go on quoting from the letters of grateful men and women, but what need? Why not accept our offer and prove Guy's Tonic for yourself?

Will you accept this Bottle of Guy's Tonic? We send it free

This is what we send you quite Free—

(1) A Bottle of Guy's Tonic, the supreme Tonic Restorative of the Age.

(2) A Box of Guy's Fruit Pills, the gentle laxative and System-cleanser.

(3) A complete Health Guide, showing why energy fails and how to renew Health and Vitality.

These three gifts form together a complete Health Outfit, and we send them to you for nothing. Guy's Fruit Pills will free your system from all clogging impurities; Guy's Tonic, acting on the cleansed Organs of your body, will build up in them new Strength and render their action prompt and natural; the Health Guide will show you how to preserve the Health thus restored.

Do not delay in writing. The sooner you send for your parcel the sooner it will be in your hands and the sooner will you arrive at the joy of perfect Health and Vigour. All we ask of you is to fill up and post the Coupon as directed. Here is the Coupon.

Post this Coupon.

99

Name .....

Address .....

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desires the Free Guy's Tonic Outfit as offered in "John Bull."

Post Coupon, when filled in, to Guy's Tonic Company, 12, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. Kindly include Three Penny Stamps to defray actual cost of postage of the Free Outfit.

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THE L. & N. W. RAILWAY OFFERS AN

UNRIVALLED SELECTION

OF

Health and Holiday Resorts.

Send post-card to Enquiry Office, Euston Station, N.W. Dept. N., for *free* illustrated Booklet—

"SCOTLAND for the HOLIDAYS."

Full information as to Hotels, Country Apartments, Tourists and Excursion Fares, &c., supplied on application

FRANK REE, General Manager

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GENERAL

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SEE THE

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10-13, Broad St. Avenue, London, E.C.

Fill in this Coupon for Specimen Copy Free.

NAME.....

J.B. ADDRESS .....

NORWAY by WILSON LINE.

Norway's Fjord, Mountain, Waterfall, Ravine and Forest Scenery is unsurpassed by any in the World.

London to Christiania (via Hull) in 42 Hours, by S.S. "ESKIMO."

This Steamer leaves Hull every Saturday 6.30 p.m.

Boat Train Leaves King's Cross 2 p.m., and runs alongside Steamers at Hull

For Fares and full particulars apply THOS. WILSON, SONS & Co., Ltd., HULL; or to UNITED SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 208, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus, E.C., and GELLATLY'S, 52, Pall Mall, S.W.

LEARN TO WRITE

EARN £5 PER WEEK. Learn to write Advertisements. We teach you until efficient, and help you to find a position. Prospectus Free. Page-Davis Advertising School, (Dep. 73) 15, Oxford St., London, W.

MEN OF SPECIAL ABILITY

are the kind of men we want—men whose Special Knowledge or Special Aptitude fits them to occupy Responsible Positions in Technical, Clerical, Organising, or Travelling capacities. We have upon our lists hundreds of positions carrying salaries of from £150 to £1,000 a year—but positions which can only be filled by really High-Grade Men. If you are such a man—write us to-day—or call.

HAPGOODS, Ltd., 163-167, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. Barton Arcade, 55, Deansgate, Manchester.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?

See Page iii. of Cover.

BULL'S EYES.

Notes of Interrogation:—
Doesn't Lloyd George really understand his "duties"?
Isn't the New Oath Bill merely an Act of justice?
Doesn't the Socialist appeal for funds betray a want of balance?
Isn't "conscript-shun" the English pronunciation?
Does Mr. Ure know that "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery"?
Is the present generation a d-generation?
Haven't they had the "blues" at Lord's pretty much lately?
Isn't a "bargain sale" always a "rush"?
Can't the Suffragettes "throw a man over" without learning Jiu-Jitsu?
Did Beals C. Wright when he lost the tennis championship?
Isn't the "dear food bogey" rather a "cheap" one?

"Duties are very horribly active," says L. Lockhart Lang. But it is possible to evade them.

The Hon. Harry Lawson looks forward to the time when every street will contain flowers. Nothing much the matter with his eyesight?

"There is no fun in the next door babies," says Judge Parry. We agree that they are no joke.

A new book is called "Roman Candles." We hope it won't prove a fizzle.

We read that Mr. Roosevelt tried to efface himself at his son's wedding. Such paternal self-sacrifice is quite touching.

Inmates of the workhouse at Dunmow have expressed their dislike of bacon. Even home-cured?

A "Complete Guide to Burglary" was found on a man arrested for housebreaking. We understand the "opening" chapters were excellent.

"'Sold' by the Government," reads a headline. But more often the Government "gives things away."

According to *Country Life*, this is a good year for adders. We take it they will multiply.

"The stage Irishman is a standing absurdity," says the *Daily Graphic*. Irishmen say it is a lying one.

"Every disability under which women suffer will sooner or later be removed," says Mrs. Eva MacLaren. What about skirts?

Mr. George Alexander was one of the magistrates at London Sessions. He should deliver sentences well.

"Tariff Reform Means More Money for All," says the *Express*. Except, of course, the present Cabinet Ministers.

According to Miss Owen, Socialism means that England will become a nation of sheep. "Bah!"

A race at Ascot was won by Borrow, which was, of course, a bit in advance.

The title of a recent book, "The Cradle of a Poet," sounds appropriate; verses ought to go with a swing.

"You will not usually find much intelligence in a prize-fighter," says Mr. W. J. Melhuish. But you will not tell him so, if you are wise.

"Sovereigns in a Canal," we read. A practical way of sinking money.

A well-known cricketer, who recently got married, remarked that he never thought the time would come when he would be glad to get a "duck."

The editor of the *Transvaal Leader* says a book "must be judged as a whole." Not 'arf.

"Nowadays it is extremely easy to be a vegetarian," says the Rev. F. B. Meyer. We beg to differ.

The Nigerian natives, known as the Silent Ones, have been beaten. Did they use Dum-dum bullets?

Ex-service men complain that the military *gait* is a hindrance to obtaining civil employment. They should cultivate another *style*.

A "Mountain of Gold" has been discovered. No doubt is will be "'all-marked" with "stamps" soon.

"It is an unfortunate generation to be born into," says Mrs. M. Nepean. Yes, the "good times" are always "coming."

"To-morrow" is the name of a recent book. We will read that book—to-morrow.

Seven miles of anglers competed for the Mid-Lancashire championships. A long fishing line.

"Larks for Millinery," reads a headline. The two are generally closely associated.

The bandmaster whose violin—a valuable one—was buried with him, seems to have had little doubt as to his destination.

"How Peers Find Their Titles" is the subject of an article in a morning paper. The majority find them expensive.

The Swiss cure who has forbidden women wearing open-work blouses to enter his church, evidently believes that the Flesh and the Devil are closely associated in this World.

A Bethnal Green vicar suggests that co-respondents in divorce cases should be sent to prison. As trespassers?

ELECTRICITY CURES INSOMNIA.

Produces Sleep Similar to that of Childhood.

"I have every confidence in asserting that, following a course of electrical treatment varying from 12 to 50 applications, it is possible to give relief emphatically and permanently to a sufferer from sleeplessness. By electricity the sleep that is produced resembles that of childhood, and it is unaccompanied by any headache, disturbance of digestion, constipation, or nervousness, all of which symptoms we are accustomed to meet in those for whom the usual sleep-producing drugs have been prescribed. The sleep that electricity gives rise to is not only sound but decidedly refreshing."

Extract from a paper read by Dr. Somerville before the Electro-therapeutic Society.

That statement ought to appeal to every reader who knows what it is to have sleepless nights, with all the usual attendant symptoms and misery. Especially this is so if he or she has been dosing with the usual drug remedies, and perhaps only realised too late their dangers.

The public were warned against the dangers of drug dosing for sleeplessness in a special news article which appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette" on November 5th last. Mention was made of a certain chemist's shop near Bond Street where an enormous trade in these drugs is done. Extracts from the paper may be quoted:—

"There is no doubt that too much of these drugs is being sold. This has arisen on account of doctors prescribing medicines in tabloid form. The patient knows what he is taking and goes to the stores and buys it for himself.

"Veronal was at first considered quite an innocuous sleep-producer. Now it is being found guilty of paralysis, erythema, and urticaria. People use drugs before anything is really known of their action if continued doses are taken.

"To the chemist's shop come men who cannot sleep; men whose nerves are used up by drink or from many years of arduous foreign service, or great unhappiness, or overwork, and they all beg the waters of Lethe from the little man who keeps his mouth so tightly closed about the things he knows so well.

"The feature of veronal is that it leaves no depression or drowsiness behind. The sleep it gives seems very nearly akin to Nature's. But the writer is convinced, apart from recent evidence, that in continued doses it exercises a direct toxic effect on the brain's great nerve centres. It would be possible to give an example where it is practically certain that a nervous collapse was due to veronal and trional. Distinct, Choraic (jumpy) movements were observable, with great mental depression, followed by an illness of tissue and brain. Since the drugs have been put away the patient has entirely lost 'the jumps,' to put it vulgarly, and is in quite good health after a proper course of electrical treatment."

The article goes on to say the public should know that all these drugs are deadly poison in any quantity. Unfortunately it seems that the poor sufferers do not realise this, or if they do, they do not heed it.

It's so pleasant and easy to be cured with electricity that only lack of knowledge of the effects can prevent a sufferer from chronic insomnia from using it. It not only cures the insomnia, but reinvigorates the entire body. The nerves, being the natural conductors of the currents, enable them to permeate every tissue, nerve, and muscle. This is strengthening—invigorating—it cures pains of all descriptions, stomach, bowel, and kidney troubles, all nervous affections, and does it without any unpleasantness or inconvenience on the part of the patient.

As Dr. Monell, the famous French electrical authority, speaking of electricity in one of his standard works, says:—"Its immediate sedative-tonic effect is exceedingly refreshing to jaded nerves. When the restless mind refuses to obey the will and voluntarily to rest, this potent function-regulating force seizes upon the irritable and exhausted nerve cells and quiets them into the needed state of composure. The 'fidgets' and fatigue disappear, and nature is given an opportunity to resume her tranquil and normal workings."

An illustrated book of 80 pages on treatment and cure by electricity is free to all sufferers. Those who cannot call at the office for a free demonstration and advice should at once communicate with The British Electric Institute (Dept. 41), 25, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. The book will be immediately sent, with the names and addresses of hundreds of cured patients which they have permission to use.

For LOWEST OPTION RATES in HOME RAILS, AMERICANS, MINING, RUBBER AND OIL SHARES.

Write to

E. DONNITHORNE & Co.,
36, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

"ADVANTAGES OF OPTIONS," clearly explaining option dealing, with full examples, post free upon application.

Hunyadi János

Nature's own inimitable remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Disordered Digestion. Just as Nature creates it and intends it should be taken—it cures

CONSTIPATION

in a natural, easy, certain way. Inexpensive and effective. Try a bottle—and drink half a glass on arising.

Happy Thought!

A "Montserrat" Lime Juice and Small Soda.

FURNITURE.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE,
formerly the property of
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER,
LADY MOUAT,
DR. J. F. LOVE,
the Hon. Mrs. VANSITTART, deceased, and others.

Removed from 4, BERKELEY SQUARE, S.W., 108, PALACE GARDENS TERRACE, and BROMLEY PARK, KENT. This Collection comprises one of the most magnificent selections of genuine high-class Modern, Antique, and Oriental Furnishings, Draperies, Carpets, and Works of Art to be seen in London, being the complete equipment of several entire Mansions, any single article out of which may be selected at once and DELIVERED FREE, Town or Country, or Shipped for Abroad, or can REMAIN STORED FREE, PAYMENT WHEN GOODS REQUIRED. 27 COMPLETE BED ROOMS, comprising well-made solid oak bedroom suites, with glass door wardrobes, £3 17s. 6d.; well-made solid walnut bedroom suites, £5 17s. 6d.; unique design, white and other enamelled bedroom suites, £7 15s.; choice Sheraton design ditto, £7 15s.; very elegant Queen Anne design ditto, £12 15s.; two choice solid mahogany bedroom suites with 5ft. 6in. wide wardrobes, £14 10s.; and elegant design solid walnut bedroom suite with 6ft. wide wardrobe, formerly the property of Sir Frederick Wigan, £14 14s.; two costly inlaid and amboyna and satinwood bedroom suites, 22 guineas; choice and unique design real silver ash bedroom suite fitted with electro silver fittings, £23, with bedstead to match; and others of very elaborate description, three having originally cost over 300 guineas each, all of which will be disposed of at equally low prices. Three gentlemen's fine old English wardrobes, from £4 10s., and five fine old English bow-front chests of drawers from 45s. Bedsteads of French, Italian, and Parisian designs, an elegant full-size brass throughout French bedstead, as new, 50s.; several with massive square pillars, also elegant inlaid mahogany, oak, and other twin bedsteads from 20s. DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, STUDY, and SMOKING-ROOM FURNITURE, comprise, among numerous other important items, choice Queen Anne design sideboard, 5ft. wide, offered at £7 15s.; Queen Anne design overmantel, 55s.; splendid set of Queen Anne design chairs, comprising two carving chairs and six small ditto, £7 15s.; Queen Anne oval extending dining table, 4gs.; the entire being in perfect preservation. Delightfully soft-sprung Chesterfield settee, £3 15s.; two lounge easy chairs to match at 30s. Very beautifully carved oak furniture, comprising large sideboard, £5 15s.; overmantel to match, 50s.; extending dining table, 50s.; two majestic arm chairs and six small ditto, all to match, £6 15s.; this collection is in perfect condition and a magnificent bargain. A superbly soft-sprung Chesterfield settee, 6ft. 6in. long, £4 10s., with two very fine easy chairs to match at 50s. Seven fine quality real TURKEY CARPETS, various sizes, with RUGS to match, scarcely soiled, from £4 10s.; also some real PERSIAN CARPETS and RUGS, equally low; an unusually fine 7ft. Adams design pedestal sideboard, with pewter-lined wine sarcophagus to match. Very choice antique design pierced gallery fenders with cast claw feet, and some with Morocco leather seats; three fine old grandfather's chiming clocks and other old bracket clocks; fine toned modern pianoforte by George Brinsmead for 12gs., and a magnificent short pocket grand piano of delightful touch and tone, 45gs., originally costing 125gs.; and a capital pianoforte in first-class condition, 5gs. DRAWING-ROOM, comprising some delightfully delicate hand-tufted Aubusson carpets of exquisite design, superb silk draperies, Venetian and other mirrors, valuable signed etchings on silk, costly carved and gilt Louis XV. settees, with fauteuils en suite, and occasional chairs, choice Bergier chairs with footstools, covered broche silk and gold embroidery; carved gilt tables and graduated screens, Vernis Martin, Boule, and tortoise-shell inlaid and other cabinets, commodes and escritoires. A magnificently sprung upholstered carved gilt suite, designed and manufactured by Levinski, of Paris, being offered for the ridiculously low price of 25gs.; an exceptionally well-made silk-covered suite, comprising a luxuriously upholstered Chesterfield settee, two large lounge easy chairs to match, with four spring-seated occasional chairs, £9 17s. 6d. the lot; lovely design cabinet, 4ft. 6in. wide, £6 15s.; two dainty centre occasional tables at 25s., and overmantel fitments, 37s. 6d. Very beautiful and rare collection of real Dresden, Sevres, Capo di Monti, and other china figures and groups. Complete sets of fine old English design table glass, from 35s. the set; a quantity of silver and Sheffield plate by Elkington and Rodgers, and canteens containing cutlery by Mappin and Webb, a quantity of table and bed linen, some choice ivory carvings, two iron safes by Milner and Co. and John Tann, rare collection of buffalo and antelope horns, cases of very rare butterflies and beetles, and other natural history specimens; garden, motor garage, and coach-house utensils, and numerous other valuable items of interest, all which full particulars and catalogues may be had on application. Any item may be had separately, delivered free town or country, or held stored free, payment when goods required. The whole is now on view at the

FURNITURE AND FINE ART DEPOSITORIES, Ltd.,
48 to 50, Park Street, Upper Street, Islington, London, N.

A few minutes from Highbury Station, North London Railway.

CAB FARES REFUNDED TO ALL PURCHASERS.

Hours 9 till 9. Thursdays 9 till 5.

Catalogues (P) Now Ready and full Particulars Free on Application.

C. J. (Middlesboro') ridicules the astronomer William Le Queux, for describing a crescent moon as rising at sunset. But Le Queux has written worse things than that.

H. H. E. A. sent 6s. 6d. to F. A. Watkins (330, Upper Street, Islington) for stationery, but can get no reply. He had better ask a policeman about it.

M. G. H. (Middlesbro') knows of a drunkard who was cured by the "Teetolia" treatment. But the correspondence we published did not inspire confidence.

J. T. (Selkirk) tried "Teetolia" nearly two years ago and has been a total abstainer ever since. We drink to his restored health.

Mrs. W. (Edinburgh) tells us of her sailor-son's hard case. We are very sorry for him, but the Admiralty acted according to rules. She had "two bob" on a horse the other day, "but the price was so very poor." She wants to get herself a new dress, so she must back a winner. What a pity we did not see her at Ascot.

C. G. A. (Oxford).—Omission to answer a letter immediately does not necessarily mean contempt. Our Letter Bag is so heavy that we cannot answer everybody all at once. If the Boy Scout movement is animated by patriotism, by all means let it have our blessing.

H. C. (Kensington) says that if we had been in the position of the Spanish Government we should certainly have executed Ferrer. We *don't* think!

W. H. (Cardiff).—We certainly do not like the look of the Braunt Co., 164, Howard Street, Glasgow, who are indulging in transparent tricks for the sale of jewellery.

J. F. R. (Edgbaston) complains of the Mail Order Service Co., 9, Trafalgar Road, Old Kent Road, S.E., but we do not understand precisely what his grievance is.

W. T. G. (Saxmundham) says that the Town and County Directories, Ltd. (Edinburgh and Manchester), resort to tricks in order to obtain money for advertisements, and that as the directories are not used by anybody the advertisements are quite worthless. Like most directories.

S. C. (Glasgow) informs us that "a man had a tenant who came to him and appealed to him for a little time to pay his rent, as he was not very flush in money. After listening attentively and actually knowing the truth of the case, the landlord gave him one month's grace, handed him 2s. 6d. in cash, and told him to start at his workshop as handyman at 6d. per hour on the following Monday to help him out of his difficulties." We are glad to hear that somebody is grateful for once.

C. B. (Sevenoaks) wants us to discontinue our Biscuits on the ground that "there is absolutely nothing funny about them, but they are just silly." Is "C. B." like his great namesake, Scotch?

J. C. (Bow) says that it has always been a universal practice to administer the law according to the status of the accused, but Mr. Gladstone has denied that this was done in the case of Lady Constance Lytton. So that settles it.

G. L. H. (Ontario) sends us a quotation from a Toronto paper about someone who could not cook, bake, sew, darn, knit, or "a husband get; so she became a suffragette." Loud cheers.

S. S. (Eastbourne) says that the League aims at the reformation of human nature, that this idea is not exactly new, but that we are particularly well fitted to carry it out owing to our special knowledge of the darker side of life. After due cogitation, we are not quite sure whether this is altogether a compliment. But, as a matter of fact, we don't want to "reform" anybody.

A. E. C. (Highbury) has answered some hundreds of advertisements during the last twelve months and has only received two replies. It does not, however, follow that all the advertisements are bogus.

J. F. P. (Reigate) thinks we *ought* to spend money on the conversion of heathen and "ignore the deplorable depravity of the savages at home." This is evidently ironical, for he says no savages are so "callous and bloody-minded" as people who hunt tame deer.

"Exposer" (Highbury) sends us a circular issued by W. Jackson, Financier, 70, Plymouth Grove, Manchester. It contains about thirty impertinent questions, such as "What family have you?" "Any of your children working?" And coolly asks for 10s. 6d. as a preliminary fee.

J. J. (Blackheath) writes that if he goes on reading us much longer he will have to call in some Harley Street doctor, as we give him such fits of laughter that his bones nearly go through his skin.

E. L. P. (Liverpool).—We have already exposed the frauds of people who profess to provide well-paid occupation on ocean liners.

"Chorister" was engaged for the Festival of Empire, and thinks he ought to be paid in spite of its abandonment. Why not start an action?

F. F. O. (Poole) complains of police evidence being taken as to the speed of a motor bicycle.

H. B. (Balham) found vermin in a steak and kidney pudding at an eating-house. We hope it was well cooked.

"Truth" (Wood Green) asks whether we do not think the shutting up of Hyndman, as advocated by us, "would be a loss to humanity?" The answer is in the negative.

F. P. (Kensington) asks whether London is the largest or the smallest city in the world. At a guess, we should say that it was the largest town and the smallest city.

J. F. (Herne Bay) considers Free Trade and Home Rule to be forms of cant which ought to be opposed by the John Bull League. How full our hands are becoming!

"Rifleman" (Lavender Hill) complains that he lost a job because he was in the habit of grumbling, but the job does not seem to have been particularly lucrative or pleasant.

"Office-Boy" (Leytonstone).—We cannot say whether N. H. Mason, Stammering Specialist, 30, Fleet Street, E.C., is a "genuine article." Perhaps some of our readers will advise?

S. O. (Southampton) writes: "For real cynicism I guess I beat old Crow at times." So he sends us a poem about some policemen in a dream, and offers to stand Crow a drink out of his prize money.

"Mars" (Sheffield) complains that the Ross Advertising Agency, 125, High Holborn, promises to insert an advertisement in fifty papers, but most of these are only local editions.

(We regret we are obliged to hold over a large number of replies.)

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MILITARY BAND.

BREAKING up the HAPPY HOME
It will happen in little bits; cups, saucers, vases and the like will get broken, but why trouble when you have a tube of
SECCOTINE
handy, which will not only mend but restore nearly everything!
Sold everywhere in patent pin-stopper tubes, 3d. & 6d. each.
Free Trial Sample and Ladies' Booklet from
M'CAW, STEVENSON & ORR, Ltd., Belfast, and at 31 & 32, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.
REFUSE IMITATIONS.

WHY PAY SHOP PRICES?
BEDSTEADS.
Newest Patterns in Metal and Wood of every description. Bedding, Wire Mattresses, Cots, Chair Beds, &c., &c. Furniture—Bedroom and General. All Goods Sent Direct from Factory to Home—saving middle profits. Full Price Lists Post Free. B.tab. 1880.
CHARLES RILEY, Desk B, Beer St., Birmingham.
Please mention "JOHN BULL" when writing for lists.

FAT FOLK
Should take
Fell's Reducing Treatment.
A REMARKABLE PREPARATION that Reduces weight 28 lb. a month.
Every person who is suffering from too much fat can easily be reduced in weight by this new and remarkable treatment that quickly removes all superfluous fat in either sex at the rate of 7 lb. a week.
IT IS GUARANTEED TO REDUCE WEIGHT A POUND A DAY without the slightest inconvenience. Do not be afraid of evil consequences. It is a vegetable treatment, is perfectly safe, and gives such a degree of comfort as to astonish those who have panted and perspired under the weight of excessive fat. It improves the breathing, gives the heart freedom, takes off the big stomach, enables the lungs to expand naturally, and you feel a hundred times better than the first day you try this wonderful Home Treatment.
Lost 40 lb.
Lady —— writes: "Since taking your treatment I am reduced in weight 40 lb."
FREE Just to prove how effective, pleasant, and safe this preparation is to reduce weight, we are sending free trials. If you want one send us your name and address, and stamp for postage. It costs you nothing to try it. Each box is sent in a plain sealed packet, with no advertisement on it to indicate what it contains. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address—

"Getting Fleshier every day."
FELL FORMULA ASSOCIATION,
402, Century House, 205, Regent-St., London, W.

Freehold Plot of Land For Sale Cheap,
excellently situated near Pine Woods, Bostall Heath, Kent. Apply—
H., "JOHN BULL" ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT, 67, LONG ACRE, W.C.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE.

COSTLY MODERN AND ANTIQUE. Without any Reserve.
IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE.

Removed from Boundary Road, St. John's Wood, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, Upper Brook Street, and elsewhere.

NEWMAN & OXFORD ST. FURNITURE and ANTIQUE DEPOSITORIES (Ltd.), Auctioneers, Valuers, and Estate Agents, offer a fresh lot of goods as below, for immediate sale privately, without any reserve. Any article can be stored free for 12 months, and can be purchased separately and delivered in town or country free of all charge. Good opportunity for dealers, boarding-house keepers, connoisseurs and those requiring good second-hand furniture at less than one-fourth its value. Fifty complete rooms. The drawing-room furniture, which is almost new, comprises amongst other things French-gilt Louis XIV. drawing-room suite upholstered in silk, designed by Monsieur Watteau, of Paris, worth 80gns., accept 20gns., a unique satinwood drawing-room suite, comprising cabinet with drawers enclosed, centre table, overmantel, Empire settee, two lounge chairs and six occasional chairs, all upholstered in French silk, accept 23gns., worth treble; Chippendale design drawing-room suite, 10gns., also Sheraton design set, 12gns.; two Chesterfields upholstered in a fine art tapestry, convertible ends, one 40s., and the other 60s., 5ft. stuff-over settee with rounded ends, upholstered in flowered silk on turn gilt legs and castors, 6gns.; six divan club easy chairs, 22s. each; 10 pretty and exquisite design occasional drawing-room chairs, 6s. each; very fine old Dutch inlaid cabinet, two elegant Vernis Martin cabinets, two buhl cabinets (fully inlaid), French writing bureau, and a magnificent specimen cabinet fitted with glass doors, grand piano by Broadwood, 15gns., also grand piano by Collard and Collard, 12gns.; a magnificent instrument by Gustav Richter, £14, and a fine tone piano, £10; grand piano by C. Bechstein, no offer refused if reasonable; a brilliant tone, full compass, iron frame, trichord boudoir grand pianoforte in rosewood case, on fluted legs, by Steinway and Sons; American organ, piano player by Hardman, almost new, very massive square pillar all-brass bedstead, full size, with pure hair mattress, etc., from 60s.; an Italian square brass tube bedstead, 8gns.; black and brass bedstead, 30s.; 10 most massive and elaborate bed-room suites in Heppelwhite, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, ash, white enamel, oak, etc., from 70s. each; ebonised show cabinets with carved boxwood panels, 6ft. mahogany wardrobe, fitted rail, 10 pegs, bonnet drawer, two sliding trays, five long and two short drawers, silvered glass centre, two panel doors, 9gns.; 4ft. Spanish mahogany chest of four long drawers, shape top, with column support on plinth, £3 10s.; mahogany shaving stand with circular adjustable mirror, 25s.; 3ft. 6in. birch washstand, 10s.; Sheraton design bedroom suite, 6gns.; large size fully inlaid suite, 10gns., and one 15gns.; three old antique chests, two tallboy chests, two very fine satinwood bed-room suites inlaid with kingwood, etc., with cheval glasses to match, 6ft. Sheraton design bed-room suite, 25gns., worth 60gns.; mahogany cheval glass, 6gns.; 3ft. mahogany robe, two bedside tables, etc.; the

DINING, LIBRARY, and RECEPTION FURNITURE,

comprises an elaborate carved oak dining-room set, consisting of two Elizabethan design carved oak chairs, six small chairs to match; most elegant and massive carved oak sideboard with bevel plate-glass back, extending dining table, all to match, six very fine specimens of reproduction of Chippendale chairs upholstered in crimson leather, also Sheraton design set, Heppelwhite set, a very fine Queen Anne dining-room set, 8gns.; mahogany frame, high back, open armchair, upholstered in crimson leather, 3gns.; stuff-over couch, upholstered in crimson morocco, 4gns.; mahogany frame, open armchair in morocco, £2 15s., six walnut-frame dining chairs, seats upholstered en suite, 6gns.; two oak bookcases, a morning-room set in solid oak, comprising oak Welsh dresser, with copper fitments, and a William and Mary design suite upholstered in red leather, table, overmantel, all to match, accept 13gns.; 6ft. 6in. oak sideboard, 4ft. chiffonniere, 5ft. walnut dining table, seven leaves, 4ft. 6in. grain walnut writing table, ormolu clock, a real Chippendale corner cupboard, three dining tables opening to 16ft., from 60s.; mahogany dinner wagon, a convertible billiard dining table with balls, cues, etc., and old oak coffer, two grandfather clocks, chiming on tubes, striking mantel clock by Leroy et Fils, Paris, with compensated movement, brass and ormolu dial, in ebonised glazed case, 26in. high; morocco Chesterfield and two club easys to match; the Wilton pile, maroon, and figured buff ground, bordered carpet, 15ft. 9in. by 17ft.;

TURKEY and PERSIAN CARPETS,

fine specimens, also Axminster, Brussels, and other carpets, from 20s. each; about 16 pairs very fine silk curtains and mantel drapery to match, a rare collection of china, including a very fine Wedgewood dessert service, Dresden coffee service, etc., collection of fine old silver and Sheffield plate in Georgian and other designs; canteen of silver, 100 pieces, 7gns.; two very fine sets of English-cut table glass, large quantity of bed and table linen, curtains, etc.; some rare oil and water-colour paintings and engravings, several pieces of plate by Mappin and Webb; two-plated candelabras and candlesticks, some very fine and unique bear and tiger skins, mounted as rugs, full heads, 10 cases of wines, assorted, very fine cigar cabinet, Parisian Victoria, miniature brougham, and two motor-cars, two wine-bins, etc.; all can be seen, and are being sold without any reserve, every day, from nine till nine, except Saturdays, when we close at seven, at

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The last word in racing matters emanates from Mr. B. T. Gale! Forty years' experience of the turf constitute him an authority! His wonderful memory is beyond appraisement, his integrity is unimpeachable.

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We depend on our patrons, and we have conclusively shown that the free-from-care existence of thousands of our subscribers is attributable to their unlimited faith in our information. Success consistently crowns our efforts.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR!!!
is how to make racing pay. The avenues of turf speculation are many and varied, and life's race is nearly run ere thousands of those who indulge in the pastime reach the goal of their ambition. Take our advice! Consult us! And you will realise with the great host of our subscribers with what little trouble prosperity is attained.

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"GALE'S SPECIAL" asks for no favours but those which anyone and everyone will readily concede. By benefiting subscribers we benefit ourselves! Send us a Postal Order or Cheque for Half-a-guinea, and we will forward you all copies of "GALE'S SPECIAL" for thirteen weeks, all Private Letters sent out, and next SATURDAY'S TWO-HORSE WIRE FREE. Don't be blind to the fact that this is a great offer and that "GALE'S SPECIAL" is behind it. Lose no time but write to-day.

FIGHT THE BATTLE OF INDEPENDENCE!!!
We desire to be your Guide, Philosopher, and Friend in your turf speculations. Let us marshal the forces that will lead you to the heights of fortune. We are sportsmen ourselves, and we deal generously with true sportsmen. Don't neglect the opportunity! WE GUARANTEE THE WIRE.

DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY!!!
It is true that in seeking unreliable advice hundreds of good sportsmen pay the penalty of their temerity. Don't do it! Don't continue this self-infliction!

LET US SAVE YOU FROM YOURSELVES!!!
Knowledge is power! We have it! You can possess it! Will you? If so, THE FINGER ON THE SIGN-POST POINTS TO "GALE'S SPECIAL."

"THE SPECIAL" THAT PAYS!!!
The success of "GALE'S SPECIAL" is universal as "The Special" that pays! The intelligence recently sent out by us is regarded by keen followers of racing as nothing less than inspired.

"GALE'S SPECIAL" FOR MAY 30th!!!
Went right out for
LEMBERG FOR THE DERBY,
also giving
CHARLES O'MALLEY AND GREENBACK
as being worth special attention for place betting. We continued this success by scoring

ANOTHER TRIUMPH ON JUNE 13th!!!
In our issue for this date we gave—
DECLARE FOR THE ASCOT STAKES!!!
BACHELOR'S DOUBLE FOR THE ROYAD HUNT CUP!!!
BAYARDO FOR THE GOLD CUP!!!

NO "SPOOF"!!! NO "SWANK"!!! NO FAIRY TALES!!!
We send proof wires and copies of "GALE'S SPECIAL" before racing commences to all the leading sporting papers.

"JOHN BULL" READERS WANT WINNERS!!!
We offer you sound, trustworthy and guaranteed information! Our usual charge for Tattersall's Ring Wires is TEN POUNDS for Twelve Guaranteed Winners, but as we wish to make friends of every reader of "JOHN BULL" for this week, we will send—

SIX GUARANTEED WINNERS FOR ONE POUND!!!
TWENTY SHILLINGS FOR SIX WINNERS!!!
SIX GUARANTEED WINNERS FOR ONE POUND!!!
This is the chance of a life-time! And to those sportsmen who only occasionally indulge we are making a special offer of

SATURDAY'S TWO-HORSE SPECIAL FOR FOUR SHILLINGS!!!
FOUR SHILLINGS FOR TWO WINNERS!!!
On Saturday, June 18th, we sent out to all subscribers for Tattersall's Ring wires—
ST. MAC and HALCYON, to win, extra good.
ST. MAC and HALCYON to win, extra good.

JOHN BULL COUPON.
The Editor, "GALE'S SPECIAL," Birmingham.

Sir,—Please send me Six Guaranteed Winners for ONE POUND or Saturday's Two-Horse Special for FOUR SHILLINGS, for which I enclose remittance.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

July 9th, 1910. N.B.—Cross out the series not required. Cut out this Coupon.

Note that our ONLY address is—

GALE'S SPECIAL,
Ruskin Buildings, BIRMINGHAM.

Telegraphic Address—"WINNERS, BIRMINGHAM."
We undertake No Commissions for Clients, and do not accept Minors or Students at Public Schools as Subscribers.

RACING NOTES.

By W. Lotinga.
("*Larry Lynx*" of The People, and "*Magpie*" of The Globe.)

Medley.

The entrance to the Park at all meetings at Hurst Park is now only 1s.

An important race meeting was held at Salisbury, Rhodesia, this month, but the two big fixtures are in July.

Some of the best sportsmen in England, including the Duke of Westminster, Lord Howard de Walden, Sir Wm. Bass, Mr. Leopold Rothschild and Mr. W. A. Burdett-Coutts, give prizes for the different events of the Serpentine Swimming Club.

Who is the trainer who not long ago received a dozen cases of the best champagne to name a horse after it; but the animal was claimed the first time of competing, and its new owner immediately changed its title?

When one is at a meeting he invariably bets to win only. If not there, the wager is "each way," so that the luck is exactly what happens when attending a meeting.

We should welcome Prince Henry of Pless as an owner, and I hope the purchase of the 5-year-old Mephisto is only the forerunner of continuous patronage of racing. Still, the name Mephisto was surely carried by a rare good horse of the late Prince Soltykoff's some fifteen years ago.

As backers, amateur or professional, and owners themselves will admit, you can't beat the ring. A backer has a very poor chance, and when he does want to be on something that is the "goods," the prices are so pinched as to prevent one's winning. Some of the fielders are not above telling you they want to be on triers themselves!

Prophetic.

With racing both ends of England, we are well in time for Lingfield, where Orpiment, if he is kept for it, should win the Jacks Bridge Handicap, whilst in the Starborough Selling Handicap Westdean is well worth backing each way, although he will need to beat Shadow Glance, who is extraordinarily well handicapped.

At Haydock Park Anchora has never been in the poor company she will encounter in the Great Central Handicap, whilst it is obvious on the Carlisl erunning that Macedoine must win the Old Newton Cup.

PAUL COVERDALE,
Turf Accountant.
NO LIMIT. NO COMMISSION.
All clients' business transacted in the strictest privacy. Cheques signed with nom-de-plume if desired, or payments made in Bank Notes, Money Orders, or Postal Orders. Write for my 1910 Record Book, and terms for Daily and Weekly accounts to—
PICCADILLY HOUSE, SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.
Telephone: 850 Mayfair (6 lines). Telegrams: "Repayable, London."

TOPPING & SPINDLER FLUSHING, HOLLAND.
The OLDEST ESTABLISHED & MOST EXTENSIVE FIRM of TURF COMMISSION AGENTS in the WORLD.
Liverpool Summer Cup, Goodwood Stewards' Cup, Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire.
Double and Treble Events. No Commission whatever on Market, Starting or Accumulatives at Starting Price.
Our "TERMS AND RULES," containing Telegraphic Codes, etc., also "The Continental Sportsman," FREE on receipt of Post Card containing applicant's address. ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED:—*TOPPING & SPINDLER, FLUSHING, HOLLAND.* Postage 2½d. Post Cards 1d.

Important Announcement

TEDDY ELLIOTT & CO.

For the convenience, and at the request of many of his clients, Mr. Elliott has opened offices for the execution of Commissions at Starting Price.

Mr. Elliott is a member of The Turf Guardian Society and all the principal Sporting Clubs in London, South Africa and Australia, and has been established and widely known as a reliable Turf Commission Agent for 24 years. Mr. Elliott can be seen in Tattersall's at all the principal race meetings.

WRITE FOR RULES which embody the most Liberal Terms. Credit Accounts opened on approved references.

Telephones: Gerrard 6917, 6918. Telegrams: "Whipstocks, London."

Address—

Egyptian House, 170-173, Piccadilly, London, W.

RUFUS WEBB
TOTALISATOR COMPANY,
MIDDELBURG, HOLLAND.
JUST A FEW Rufus Webb prices for week ending June 25th: Toy Belle 57/1, Sea Pink 20/1, Waverley 39/1, Wrinkler 33/2, Royal Escort 33/2.
WRITE TO-DAY for Rules 1d. Postcard will do.

"JOHN BULL" says in Answer to Correspondent. "Rufus Webb Totalisator Co., Middelburg, Holland. (A. P., Highbury)—Our enquiries re above were highly satisfactory, otherwise the advertisement would not have appeared in our columns. If you win, your money is safe—in many cases considerably over official S.P. prices have been paid." Rufus Webb results are published daily in *The Sportsman, Manchester Sporting Chronicle, Sheffield Daily Telegraph, Leeds Mercury and principal provincial Newspapers.*

BERT FRY,
Flushing, Holland.
"The Scout" says:—"I put these amounts on with Bert Fry, of Flushing, Holland, who is a member of Tattersall's and who pays if he loses."
Letter Betting a Speciality. NO LIMIT.
£500 to £5, placing them 1, 2, 3 in any big race, and £500 to £5 1, 2, 3, 4.

THE FLUSHING
TOTALISATOR
Some of the TOTE prices during the week ending June 25th:—
WAVERLEY, 25; LYNDIN, 28; WRINKLER, 33; BAIL UP, 27; SLIP UP, 100/7; RASBERRY, 12; CIVILITY'S GIFT, 61/2.
GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.
NUAGE. Tote price:
141/2 to win, 22/1 for a place.
The TOTALISATOR,
Flushing, Holland.
Manager H. Cullerne-Bown.

BRAVO! THE RACING STUD!! BRAVO!!!
Our Great "DOUBLE COUP" No. 11 runs next Wednesday and "will win." Don't forget our last two successful "doubles" (Demosthenes 100-7 and Lemberg 7-4) and (Bayardo and Lemberg) thus making 19 successful doubles out of 23 so far this Season. No. 11 Coup will simply "romp home" at top prices. We are bang in the know again. Races at their mercy. Post quick 10/- for No. 11 "double" by letter or wire, and act with confidence. Don't miss. If "both" do not "win," we will advise you free till end of Season. We have been praised by "Larry Lynx" of the "People" "John Bull," "Sporting Life," etc. The 'Racing World' says: "A remarkable run of big Successes for years past."
87, High Road, Turnham Green, W.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS
in return for a quarterly payment of £4 18s. 10d.

By making such an investment, a person now aged 25 secures this guaranteed sum at age 55, or at age 60 if now aged 30.

John Bull readers need have no hesitation whatever in taking up this scheme, for it is issued by a prominent Insurance Office of the highest reputation, and is therefore an excellent security.

As a means of making a safe provision for old age, the scheme is unsurpassed. The capital sum may be applied to secure a valuable income for life.

If, after a few years, through some unforeseen cause, it becomes necessary to discontinue the payments, no loss whatever is sustained, and in the event of death all premiums are returned.

Larger or smaller sums may be invested, and for any number of years.

Married men and others wishing to secure a larger protection for their friends in the event of death, may have an extension of the scheme suited to their requirements, the rate being adjusted accordingly.

Mr. Percy Avery, of 90, Cannon Street, London, the well-known Insurance specialist, has this scheme in hand, and *bona fide* intending assurers will save money and disappointment by consulting him, especially as there is no charge for advice.

Correspondents should state their date of birth, give an idea as to the quarterly or yearly sum to be invested, and indicate the class of policy required.

"SEEGROVE'S WEEKLY"

Edited by MR. GEORGE SEEGROVE.
(Advertised in all the principal papers).
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING.
Price 2/6 per Copy,
or
15/- to End of Season.

A few of our chief recent triumphs in Big Races are given below; our successes in the smaller Races are too numerous to mention here.

Nell Gow.—Two Thousand Guineas ...	2—1
Lemberg.—The Derby	7—4
Rosedrop.—The Oaks	7—1
Elizabetta.—Chester Cup	8—1
Bachelor's Double.—Royal Hunt Cup ...	5—1
Bayardo.—Gold Cup	7—4
Royal Realm.—Newbury Cup	7—2
Malpas.—Sandringham Foal Stakes ...	100—30
Chieveley.—Empire Stakes, Newbury ...	100—7
Lagos.—Alexandra Stakes, Ascot ...	5—1

"Seegrove's Weekly" contains each week particulars of A wonderful system.
"Seegrove's Weekly" contains each week A Special Code by which means we have coded 60 per cent. of winners this year.

SEEGROVE'S WEEKLY also contains each week a few carefully-selected Best Things for the week. Next Week's issue of SEEGROVE'S WEEKLY, containing exclusive information for Newmarket and Sandown Park, should be ordered at once. Price 2/6 per copy, or 15/- to end of season.

Remittances should be sent at once for next week's issue to ensure clients receiving "SEEGROVE'S WEEKLY" by first post on Tuesday in plain sealed envelope. Send at once 2/6 for single copy, or 15/- for the season, to **George Seegrove, 16, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.**

P.S.—A Selection will be coded next Wednesday, which we already know about, and it will be one to gamble on. Our last promised Coded Selection was **MARMALADE**, won last Tuesday. Nothing coded since.

MR. SEEGROVE will send a trial One-Horse Wire next Saturday for 5/-. Mark your envelope with word "Trial," as his usual charge is 10/-.

The Mirror of Life, July 2nd. 1910, says:

"Mr. George Seegrove (which is the *nom de plume* adopted by one of the best known and biggest racing men of the present day) is probably the soundest and best Turf Adviser now offering his advice to the public. and no doubt if he were to disclose his true identity he would not be long in securing the whole tipping field to himself, but as he is in touch with all the 'heads' at racing, including owners, trainers, jockeys, etc., etc., he is compelled to conduct his business in an assumed name. Mr. George Seegrove having found his business has increased to such an enormous extent, has been obliged to remove his offices to London and increase his staff considerably in order to cope with the huge demand for his advice, which is proof positive of his ability and popularity as a turf adviser. His offices are now at 16, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C., and his terms, although not the cheapest, are not dear for the class of advice he gives, and in the long run it pays to give a little more money for good advice than to pay less and get bad. Although we have no connection with Mr. George Seegrove in any way whatever, we like to protect the public as much as possible against the many bogus tipsters who advertise their wares, and it is for their benefit alone that we pen these lines in recommendation of Mr. George Seegrove as a genuine man, and one who does his utmost for the benefit of his clients."

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The CLEMAK is the ONLY *first-class* Safety Razor on the market which is sold at a FAIR Price.
If you are using one of the old-fashioned open-blade Razors—you should get a Clemak *at once*. It cannot "pull" the beard—prevents soreness and irritation. Gives a clean, cool, comfortable shave—every time. Impossible to cut yourself—you must shave at the correct angle.
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CLEMAK Safety Razor 5/-

YOU DON'T THROW AWAY THE BLADES OF A CLEMAK SAFETY RAZOR—YOU STROP THEM.

You can strop Clemak Blades by using the Stopping Handle—but we recommend everyone to buy a Clemak Stropper—price 3s.6d., including a good leather Strop. It compels you to strop at the *correct* angle and pressure. Ensures a keen Blade for every Shave—*with no expense for new Blades.* It saves its cost many times over, because it eliminates the expense of new blades which you must have with other Safety Razors.
The Clemak Safety Razor and the Clemak Stropper is a perfect Shaving Combination. They cost altogether 8s. 6d., and last a lifetime. Why pay a guinea?

Obtainable from Cutlers, Ironmongers, Stores etc., or Post Free direct from Clemak Razor Co. (Room 45.17, Billiter Street, London, E.C

"His First Shave" 2nd Edition. A story for shavers young and old, humorously illustrated by Arthur Mainbridge, post free, on application

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Every copy of JOHN BULL bears upon its cover a distinctive number, and every week FIFTY of such numbers will be drawn and published.

To each of the holders of copies of JOHN BULL of specified date, bearing any of such numbers we will, upon production within seven days of publication (a reasonable extension will be allowed to foreign and Colonial claimants) of a sufficient portion of the cover to identify the date and number, pay the sum of TWO GUINEAS in return for his using his best endeavour for one week to increase our circulation.

The following claims have been received for the issue of May 28th:—

GEO. W. SMITH, Poplar Street, Waldridge Fell, Chester-le-Street, Durham. (No. 13,534.—May 28th.)

J. C. MORELAND, Station Road, Horley. (No. 65,649. May 28th.)

F. M. GILL, 152, Oakbrook Road, Ranmoor, Sheffield. (No. 233,411.—May 28th.)

C. W. TAYLOR, 141, Fentham Road, Handsworth, near Birmingham. (No. 239,696.—May 28th.)

W. T. BODGER, 10, Urfa Terrace, South Shields. (No. 409,813.—May 28th.)

Mrs. H. P. MORGAN, Boulevard Mariette, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. (No. 306,280.—May 28th.)

The following are the fifty numbers for our issue of June 11th:—

68	7730	86306	207068	360593
70	8825	104778	216320	363351
1159	9282	128121	230443	387428
1663	9603	140467	246021	399079
1960	9686	151518	256230	429476
4062	25058	152256	270578	430116
4179	32471	165866	307584	452014
4604	35124	183979	314235	455734
6077	42064	193683	334980	468456
7250	82150	197504	350342	497422

INITIAL NOUGHTS SHOULD BE DISREGARDED, BUT FINAL ONES ARE, OF COURSE, RECKONED.

THE FIFTY NUMBERS IN RESPECT OF THIS WEEK WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN OUR ISSUE DATED AUGUST 6TH, (PUBLISHED AUGUST 4TH).

"ALL THE WINNERS"

are SATISFIED with "DUGGIE"

Especially those who were fortunate enough to have a

- CREDIT ACCOUNT -

And did their business

——with him on——

The GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

Don't wait until too late, and wish you had been wiser, but remember that

DOUGLAS STUART,

102-104, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Sets the Pace to all other Turf Accountants, and is the only one with the same terms on all races. The only one who has dared to advertise and pay out ***NO LIMIT*** on French Racing and on every English Race, big events, minor events or Jumping.

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